Great Weather, this, for the Advertiser.
Just the time to speak of spring styles.
Tell all the people what bargains you offer.
Tell them in a paper which everybody reads.
That's the Bee.

The Bee.

In This Very Excellent Bee
You'll find the news, and all of it.
Sixteen big pages and something good on each page.
A busy hive is the home of the Bee
And the honey of news is
Choice every day. Only 2 cents.

VOL XVI. NO. 289. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY APRIL 2, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

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The new U. S. navy.
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Disastrous fire at Erie.
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A woman asleep for nine years.
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St. Louis man held up by a woman.
Correspondents bar out Russell Harrison.

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Marriage in theatrical circles.
Church of Our Father secure a lot.

A HAPPY LADY
HAS ALL THE
HAIR PINS
SHE WANTS.

OUR AIM OF COURSE IS TO PLEASE THE LADIES. SO THIS WEEK WE ARE GOING TO SHOW THEM SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAIR PINS EVER SEEN IN TOLEDO, RANGING ALL THE WAY FROM A 30-CENT SILVER ONE TO THE MOST ELABORATE GOLD ONES. WE HAVE MANY NEW DESIGNS. COME AND SEE THEM.

J. J. FREEMAN,
313 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO - OHIO.

IF YOU are going to decorate your house, don't fail to see our large selection of
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF WALL PAPER
We never before had such desirable styles at so low prices.
BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

MOVING DAY

Will soon be at hand, new household goods will be required to replace those broken, worn out or not suited to the new quarters. Time and Money can be saved by dealing with Draper & Nugent, who are prepared to furnish all of the various articles needed, either in Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., and make a specialty of the wants of housekeepers. All their goods are selected with experience and great care and sold at very low prices, on liberal, easy terms.

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Allen & Parkhurst.

Mantels,
Tiles,

And all Fire Place Goods. We show the largest stock in the State and will design and manufacture especially for your house. Call and see samples of

Satinwood,
Mahogany,
Vermillion,
Prima Vera,
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THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture for lowest prices; Wooden and Wire low ware, Hammocks and Croquet sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons Velocipedes Etc., Etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

Well,
Where are you going now?
Into Ignaz Fischer's
Music Store
nd get o ne of the
Celebrated Bruno Guitars.

FANNED BY A GALE,

Raging Flames Sweep Over Erie, Pa.,

And Cause Thousands of Dollars' Damage.

The Whole City at One Time Threatened.

Traffic Blocked on the Lake Shore Road.

Burning Cinders Showered All Over the City and a Fire Department Totally Inadequate to Cope With the Conflagration.

Erie, Pa., April 2.—A destructive fire is now raging in the manufacturing section of the city, and as there is a gale blowing and the fire department is inadequate to fight the conflagration, great alarm prevails.

The fire broke out in the upholstering room on the third floor in the Downing baby carriage works. The works were running night and day. The girls and workmen escaped. The building was filled with stock ready for market. The loss is $75,000 and the insurance is $50,000.

A number of residences are on fire.

The fire has broken out in the Merchant flouring mills and is beyond the control of the department. The mills and elevator ajoin and are the largest in this section of the country. They are owned by Phineas and O. E. Crouch. The loss will not be less than $125,000 on the building and stock.

The mills stand close by the Lake Shore railroad and all traffic is suspended, as the tracks are in the shadow of the tottering walls.

The Nagle Engine works, the Watson paper mills and a number of other manufacturing establishments are in great danger.

Later.—The fire is now under control, but the gale is carrying showers of sparks among a thickly settled section, and the fire is liable to break out anew.

The Lake Shore toolhouses and storehouses, the Watson mills and Nagle engine works are beyond danger. This was the largest fire Erie has ever had, and the loss is a quarter of a million.

Chief Moser was taken seriously ill and was taken home. The fire crossed the Lake Shore tracks and burned the Lake Shore water tank, from which all engines are filled between Buffalo and Cleveland.

M'NABB'S VICTORY.

Native Chiefs Punished for Disloyalty to the Crown.

Rangoon, April 2.—Advices have been received confirming the report of a victory by Lieut. MacNabb over the Chins. The object of the expedition was fully accomplished, and severe fines having been levied on the chiefs of the villages concerned in last year's attack on the British troops. Certain chiefs of the villages who, in accordance with Chin customs, rejoiced over the death of British soldiers last year, were also fined.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Business Outlook Reported To Be Improving.

New York, April 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business outlook is distinctly improving.

There has come a sudden increase in the marketing of manufactured products, and greater activity in many lines of domestic trade. This is in part due to more favorable weather in most sections and the improved condition of country roads and to the prospect of an early spring.

The manufacturers are doing well. Probably the cotton manufacture has never turned out as great a quantity of goods at any other time as it has this year thus far, with this accumulation of its products in the hands of manufacturers or wholesale dealers.

The distribution has been remarkably large and the results of trade generally satisfactory, as prices of the material have been declining, while goods, though on the whole as cheap as at any other time, are fairly maintained in price.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 218, as compared with totals of 231 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243.

THE DOG MEAT FAILED.

Maggie Donagher Succumbed to Her Disease.

Shelbyville, Ind., April 2.—Maggie Donagher, who for several months subsisted upon dog flesh in the hope that it would effect a cure of pulmonary consumption, finally yielded to the fell destroyer and was buried yesterday.

For a time it seemed the diet was benefiting her, but if there was any efficacy in it the devotees of the remedy claim she did not begin its use soon enough. Before giving up she had consumed seven dogs.

ASLEEP FOR NINE YEARS.

Dozed Off in Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three

And No Amount of Medical Skill or Applied Science Can Arouse Her.

London, April 2.—A remarkable case of suspended animation, of scientific interest, is referred to in a recent issue of the English Mechanic.

The sleeper is a young woman named Marguerite Boyenval, of the village of Thenelles, in France, who fell into a cataleptic condition on May 29, 1883, since which day she has never shown the slightest sign of returning consciousness.

When the actual nature of this profound sleep was realized by her medical attendants from the non-success which attended all efforts to awaken the young woman, attention was given to sustaining life.

As the jaws were rigidly fixed, it was found to be impossible to introduce food into the stomach, and injections of nourishment were resorted to.

During these nine years she has been free from all cares of life, without thought or motion, consequently there has been no apparent waste of muscular or nervous tissue.

The hand of time seems to have spared this unconscious sleeper, no change has taken place in her countenance, she appears no older to-day than when she fell asleep nine years ago at the age of 25.

During this time the growth of hair and nails have ceased; the joints have become quite stiff through disuse, to such an extent that the arms, if raised, will remain in that position for an indefinite period.

The eyes are turned upward, so that the pupils are almost entirely out of sight on opening the eyelids. The lips, when moved apart, seem to lack the elasticity necessary to return spontaneously to their original position.

AMONG THE OILERS.

Interesting News Gathered at St. Marys, Ohio.

St. Marys, April 2.—(Special)—George W. Barnes & Neely have completed their No. 3 on the Barrington farm and it is doing 75 barrels per day. The tools were lost after the well had been finished, and are yet in the hole.

The Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 5 on the Smith farm is good for 100 barrels per day. The same company's No. 9 on the Le Blond farm is completed and good for 125 barrels.

An important test well is drilling on the Ewald farm, one mile east of this city, and the outcome is anxiously awaited.

The Mars Oil Co. has suspended operations on their well located in the bed of the reservoir.

The Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 3 on the Lippincott farm, in Perry township, Allen county, is completed and good for about 60 barrels.

The Mackinaw Drilling Co.'s No. 1 on the Shelby farm is in and good for 75 barrels.

IN THE SEAL COUNTRY.

The Warspite Due to Report in Victoria.

Canadians Uneasy Over the Defenseless Condition of Esquimalt.

Victoria, B. C., April 2.—Her majesty's steamer Warspite is expected to arrive here soon, having been passed on her way to port by the steamer City of Pueblo. The Champion is not expected here until Monday.

United States Consul Meyers is preparing for his government a comprehensive report on the sealing question.

According to information received by a reporter of the Colonists, at Esquimault, that place is defenseless. If the necessary arrangements are made by Canada and England, strong forts will be built, either at Brothers island or the Meteorological station, with batteries at Macauley's point and elsewhere.

The guns now in the navy yard are one 12-ton Armstrong, five 6-inch Armstrongs, and one of 5 inches.

There are also six 40-pounders for the China steamers.

CLAIMS IT WAS A FAKE.

Garza Says There Has Been No Revolution.

He Was at One Time at the Head of a Smuggling Band, But That was a Year Ago.

San Antonio, Tex., April 2.—The discovery has been made that Garza, the alleged Mexican revolutionist, is in this city, and can be produced with but little trouble. It is said that he has privately stated that nearly all the matter telegraphed about the alleged uprising was "faked" by special correspondents and frontier sensationalists, and that the dispatches were wholly false, so far as they related to him personally.

The facts as now gleaned are that Garza has been at the head of a gang of smugglers on the border, but left them a year ago, and that he has never been in command of a revolutionary army, or the leader of a political party.

UNDER CRESPO,

Venezuelans Are Ready to Do Battle.

Peasantry and Herdsmen Join the Insurgents

To Make War on the Party in Power.

The Move on Caracas Has Commenced.

The Revolt is Growing to Enormous Proportions — President Palacio's Main Strength is on the Carribean Sea.

Panama, April 2.—Yesterday's advices in regard to the growing strength of the Venezuela insurgents are fully confirmed.

The peasantry and herdsmen are willingly enlisted under the standard of Crespo, who is himself one of the largest stock-raisers in Venezuela, and has a bodyguard composed of herdsmen from his own estates.

Palacio has about 2,000 regular troops, but many of these are scattered in garrisons, and not over half the number are available for the field, the remainder of the dictator's troops being raw levies, some of them with experience in previous revolutions.

The militia generally are for Crespo or else hold aloof from the conflict.

In Caracas all the able-bodied militia have been called out by Palacio. Many of the regular army officers are with Crespo. The revolutionists are pressing forward toward Caracas and are everywhere hailed with enthusiasm.

The capture of a gunboat near Esmeralda by the revolutionists has given them a great advantage.

In the western states of Venezuela the revolt is especially growing in strength and the mountaineers of Guzman are thronging into the ranks.

Palacio has his main strength along the Carribean, but the best fighters in Venezuela come from the west. It is believed that a sharp battle to be fought at no distant date will decide the result. As soon as the revolutionary forces are concentrated they will not hesitate to give decisive battle to the enemy.

GAVE THEM A SCARE.

A Dynamite Explosion in Brooklyn.

Great Excitement in the City of Churches.

Nobody Killed, But the Buildings for Blocks Were Badly Shaken and Some Considerably Injured.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2.—The residents of Brooklyn Heights, the fashionable part of the city, were thrown into a state of great excitement shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by an explosion of dynamite or powder, in front of the residence of C. H. Rechnagel, at 45 Willow street.

The explosive was laid close to the curbstone in front of Mr. Rechnagel's house, and the shock was so terrific that all of the brick structures in the immediate neighborhood swayed. Thick plate glass windows were shivered into splinters.

The noise aroused the people for blocks around and many rushed into the streets clad only in their night garments, believing their houses were about to fall.

Among the residents in the vicinity are: Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth church, Gen. Horatio C. King, and ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney.

The police are actively investigating the case. Their first theory was that the explosive was not intended to injure Mr. Rechnagel, but a neighbor, John McDermott, who is believed to have incurred the enmity of a recently discharged convict.

WIDOW M'KEOWN'S CASE.

Sensational Suit Filed in Pennsylvania Courts.

A Dead Man's Millions to be Contested in the Courts and the Lawyers Are Happy.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—The estate of the late John McKeown, who died at Washington, Pa., last year, is about to be contested by two brothers and a sister of the deceased, and a woman claiming to be the widow of the dead man.

McKeown left property worth several million dollars and as he left no will, the property was divided among his widow and children. The distribution has been approved by the court.

Now appear the brothers and sisters and even another widow, claiming to be legal heirs and asking that the case be reopened. The widow is alleged to be a wife whom McKeown left in Ireland and from he was never divorced.

It is claimed that this marriage, if established, will render the second marriage invalid, from which it will follow that the wife and children of that marriage are not entitled to inherit and the money must go to the new claimants.

The case, in its legal aspects, is a very curious one and will excite widespread attention.

HELD UP BY A WOMAN

Exciting Scenes on the Streets of St. Louis.

A Man Robbed and Threatened with His Life Appeals to the Police for Protection.

St. Louis, April 2.—Charles Turner, living at 2631 Lucas avenue, had a thrilling experience with a female highway robber on High and Morgan streets. Turner says that he was on his way home, and stepped into a saloon on High street to get a drink. He paid 5 cents for a drink out of a quarter and came out of the saloon putting the 20 cents in change in his purse, when the woman approached him.

She was weeping piteously and told a very pitiful tale of suffering and hunger. Turner was affected by the story, and having the purse still in his hand, he opened it and was about to hand her the 20 cents in change when he was struck a stunning blow in the face.

The blow dazed him and he dropped the purse. The woman grabbed it and ran down the street. Turner recovered from the shock almost instantly, and went in pursuit. After a chase of a block the woman turned into an alley. Turner followed, and when he reached the entrance to the alley a dirk knife was placed close to his throat, and a hissing female voice commanded him to throw up his hands. He did so, and the woman asked:

"Who are you following?"

"You," answered Turner; I want my money."

The woman handed him the purse, and brandishing the weapon defiantly in his face, told him to sneak or she would leave him in a condition to be carried away.

Turner did sneak, and when he got a few rods away he opened the purse and found that his $29 were gone. He ran back to the alley, but the woman was gone. He called at the top of his voice for the police, and Officer Hunt came upon the scene.

Turner related his experience, and also furnished the officer with a description of the woman. Then the two men went in search of the female footpad. After searching the dives, hovels and alley holes in that vicinity the officer came across Lizzie Evans on Seventh and Wash street. Turner identified her at once as his assailant, and she was arrested. She protested her innocence, but Turner was positive she was the robber, and she was jailed on a warrant charging her with highway robbery.

TO BLOW UP THE TOWN.

Sensation Unearthed in St. Louis, Mich.

August Arndt at Odds With the World.

Strange Development in the Case of the Man Who Murdered His Wife and Killed Himself.

St. Louis, Mich., April 2.—Developments occurred here yesterday which show that August Arndt, who shot his wife and killed himself last week, after setting fire to a large amount of valuable property, had laid complete plans for blowing up a large part of the city with dynamite.

Arndt was a morose and aged German, who practiced all manner of cruelties upon his wife, and when remonstrated with by neighbors sought revenge by setting fire to their homes.

In Arndt's home yesterday were found several packages of dynamite carefully wrapped and, in rude scrawls, marked with the names of prominent citizens, whose homes it is believed he intended to blow up.

ANNIE BAXTER'S MATE.

Adelaide Utter Clerk of the Kansas City Court.

Little Rock, Ark., April 2.—Judge Henry Caldwell, judge of the Eighth circuit court, to-day appointed Miss Adelaide Utter clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the western division of the western district of Missouri at Kansas City. This is the first case on record in the United States where a woman has been appointed clerk of a circuit court.

Miss Utter is a young lady, a few years past 20, and has been the deputy of Clerk Warren Watson at Kansas City for several years. She was efficient and faithful to her duties. About 10 days ago Watson was run over and killed by a freight train. Since this accident Judge Caldwell has received over a dozen applications for the position, all being male applicants with the exception of Miss Utter.

BIDDING US TO COME.

The Annexation Feeling in Canada.

The Exodus of the French to the New England States is Causing Great Alarm.

Montreal, April 2.—The exodus of French Canadians to the New England states has assumed enormous proportions. Thousands are daily leaving their homes in various parts of the province and going across the border. The leading French Canadian papers are becoming alarmed and are discussing the question whether it would not be preferable to have a political union with the United States than to have the province depopulated by the exodus.

La Patrie, the leading French liberal paper of the Dominion, in last night's issue indorses the candidacy of ex-Alderman McDonald on the straight annexation ticket in Toronto, and declares itself strongly in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The stand taken by La Patrie, which is the recognized mouth-piece of the French liberals, has occasioned a great deal of talk. Many French Canadians indorse the article and are themselves strongly in favor of annexation.

THEY WILL DRAW THE LINE.

Russell Harrison Not Wanted in the Press Gallery.

Correspondents who Think He Comes Among Them for an Evil Purpose Take Action.

Washington, April 2.—A number of newspaper correspondents appeared before the standing committee of correspondents, who pass upon applications for admission to the press galleries of the house and senate to protest against the admission of Russell B. Harrison, the son of the president, who has been granted admission as the correspondent of the Montana Journal.

The claim is made that Mr. Harrison is not entitled to admission to the galleries under the rule providing that those whose chief occupation is newspaper telegraphic corrspondence shall alone be admitted.

Mr. Harrison has recently opened an office at No. 1 Broadway, New York, and is interested in various speculative enterprises. The correspondents are very jealous of their rights as regards interlopers, hence the present protest.

The opposition raised to his admission is not political, and if he can establish his claim to admission as a bona fide newspaper correspondent the protests will be withdrawn.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Weather Bureau.
Toledo, O., April 2, 1892.
Weather Conditions.

The storm which was central over Nebraska has moved to the northeast and is central over Lake Superior causing high and dangerous winds over the upper lake region. This storm was of unusual energy and many disasters are reported along its course, especially to the southwest of the center in Nebraska, Kansas and the region of Lake Michigan. Colder and clearing weather prevails in the rear of this storm, and snow is falling at Moorhead and Bismarck. West of the Mississippi there is a general fall of temperature, while eastward higher temperature prevails. The area of high pressure is still along the Atlantic coast. The greatest rainfall was 1.04 inches at Cincinnati.

The weather in this vicinity for to-day will be fair with nearly stationary temperature.

To-morrow continued fair and slightly cooler. Brisk southwest to west winds are indicated.

Stations.	Wind.	Tem.	Vel.
Toledo, fair	SW	58	27
Buffalo, raining	S	54	24
Cleveland, fair	S	56	10
St. Louis, cloudy	SW	54	6
Indianapolis, clear	S	56	8
Kansas City, clear	W	44	14
Chicago, clear	SW	46	36
Des Moines, clear	SW	42	14
St. Paul, fair	W	34	24
North Platte, missing.			
Moorhead, snowing	NW	24	26
Bismarck, snowing	N	38	24
Minnedosa, fair	NW	20	20
Alpena, fair	SW	56	16
Sault Ste Marie, cloudy	SW	46	8

H. C. BATE.
Acting Observer in Charge.

Ohio—Clearing to-day; fair Sunday and Monday; colder; westerly gales, with severe local storms in northern portion.

For Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair; cooler; westerly gales.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Severe local storms this afternoon; clearing to-night; fair Sunday; colder; northwesterly gales.

IVES GIVES SLOSSON HIS CHOICE.

Chicago, April 2.—Frank C. Ives has telegraphed to George Slosson suggesting either May 23 or June 23 as the date for their contest for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company's championship emblem at the 14-inch balk line game. The match will be played at Central Music hall, in this city.

WILL NOT DEBATE.

Providence, R. I., April 2.—The proposition to have a joint debate between Gov. McKinley and ex-Gov. Campbell has been rejected.

TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

London, April 2.—The Durham miners' confederation has voted, by a majority of 12,971, in favor of continuing the strike against a reduction of wages.

THE DEBATE ON WOOL.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, Has the Floor.

He Closes the Debate for the Republicans.

The Advocates of High Taxes Air Their Views While the Poor Man Strives Hard to Earn a Living.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Burrows, of Michigan closed the general debate on the free wool bill for the republicans, speaking in opposition to it. He defined the difference between the revenue policies of the two parties and denounced the assault upon the tariff law by the democrats because it "disturbs business, alarms capital, preventing it from embarking in new enterprises to which it was invited by the tariff of 1890, deters the employment of labor, destroys confidence and prevents the full realization of that industrial prosperity which the act of 1890 was intended to promote, and which if undisturbed, would surely secure."

"The plan of assault is radically changed, but the purpose of it is none the less apparent, and if successful, will be none the less disastrous.

"Instead of proceeding to an intelligent and comprehensive adjustment of the whole schedule or duties, making a systematic revision, even while conforming to the theories of free trade, it is proposed to strike here and there at isolated industries, regardless of the effect upon their interests with which they are inseparably connected and interwoven.

"Some one has said that 'our tariff system is like a spider's web—touch a single thread of it and the whole fabric trembles.' But the plan of assault agreed upon by the majority of the committee on ways and means ignores this harmonious system and proposes to tear down by piecemeal any portion of the fabric which they believe popular prejudice approves, local interests demand or party expediency requires. The first point selected for assault is the wool growing industry of the United States.

"In the face of the vociferous protestations of the democratic party, in season and out of season, of its regard for the agricultural interests of the country, the first deadly blow is aimed at this great class of our people upon whose prosperity depends the stability and advancement of the whole country. In proof of this, it is only necessary to recur to some of the provisions of the bill now under consideration."

Discussing the character and extent of the modifications proposed and the possible effect upon the industries involved, Mr. Burrows quoted a long array of statistics prepared by the treasury department relating to rates of duty and revenue collected upon each article of the schedule compared with those estimated under the proposed bill.

Under the first section of the bill there will be a loss of nearly $7,000,000 of revenue, and the subsequent sections mean the sure destruction of the wool flocks in which 2,000,000 farmers have $117,000,000 invested, and the clip from which is worth $75,000,000, thereby depriving 65,000,000 people of the ability to produce the material out of which they may be decently and comfortably clothed, and make them dependent upon foreign nations for a prime necessity of civilization and cover their nakedness with shoddy and mungo. Placing wool upon the free list would be the beginning of the end of the protective tariff system in the United States.

River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, April 2.—The river and harbor bill was reported by that committee and referred to the union calendar.

Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, reported a bill for the free admission to American register of ships built in foreign countries.

The committee on commerce reported a resolution granting to the Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris at New York, the right to land a cable on the shores of South Carolina and Virginia, to be there laid to the island of Cuba, or San Domingo, or both.

COTTON FIRE.

London, April 2.—The loss of 20,000 pounds has been caused by the burning of a cotton warehouse on Dundee street, Liverpool.

Hamburg, April 2.—A great fire has broken out to-day at the quay warehouse, and the flames have already caused great destruction. The firemen from all parts of the city are endeavoring to subdue the conflagration. The loss will be 3,000,000 marks.

THEY WANTED THEIR CASH

A Run Started on an Akron Bank.

Ten Big Farmers Cause a Financial Scramble.

Bank Examiners to Visit Cleveland As a Result of the Recent Paige Bank Failure.

Cleveland, O., April 2.—A dispatch from Akron, O., this morning says: The fact that A. T. Paige transferred his interest in the Paige block to the Citizens' Savings and Loan association, caused a heavy run on that bank Friday.

It was started by ten farmers from Monroe Falls who came to town Thursday, having heard that the bank had gone to pieces. The report was without the slightest truth. But it was enough to alarm small depositors who appeared in force Friday afternoon.

This morning the crowd was increased and the bank officials, for lack of currency, decided to suspend payment on interest-bearing deposits for 30 days. Other banks are not affected.

The situation in Cleveland is practically unchanged, although the comptroller of the currency at Washington has ordered Bank Examiner Ford to come here at once and investigate. New York and Boston bankers seem to have been frightened at the reports sent out from here during the past few days and they are now dealing very carefully with the banks of this city.

Cleveland bankers claim, however, that there is not the slightest danger of a money stringency coming about.

FOUGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

A Posse Ran Against a Bad Man.

Half a Dozen of the Mob was Badly Injured Before the Man was Brought Down.

Little Rock, Ark., April 2.—Thursday morning Charles Stuart, aged 20, attempted to assault the 11-year old daughter of Rev. J. W. Guin, who lives near Dixly, in Perry county. The girl's screams frightened him and he failed to accomplish his purpose.

The neighbors organized a posse and started in pursuit of Stuart. They overtook him early yesterday morning near Perryville and a desperate fight ensued.

Stuart fired 20 shots from his Winchester into the party, wounding no less than half a dozen of them.

George Powell, one of the posse, fired at Stuart with a 38-calibre Winchester. The ball struck him in the right breast and passed through his body. He fell to the ground and was carried in a wagon to Perryville where he was locked up.

There was considerable talk last night about lynching Stuart, but the mob was prevented from carrying out their plans by a physician, who declared that the wounded man was so dangerously hurt that it was impossible for him to live.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

Awful Confession by a Drunken Man.

Walter B. Shaw Kills Two People in Order to Get $40 to Continue a Spree.

Houston, Tex., April 2.—Yesterday Walter E. Shaw, who was arrested Thursday, charged with the murder of his mother and aunt, broke down and made a confession to the sheriff.

He said that he had killed them by cutting their throats with a razor. It was done for $40 that he wanted to get to continue a spree.

Shaw will have a hearing and it is believed he will plead guilty. The funeral of his victims occurred yesterday and was attended by several hundred school children.

HUNTING THE DYNAMITERS.

The Search in Paris to be Continued.

Anarchists Becoming Alarmed Are Dropping Their Bombs in the Street.

Paris, April 2.—The police are confident that the anarchists are terror stricken by the arrest of Ravachol, the passage of the bill making dynamite outrages punishable with death, and the determination shown by the authorities to crush the criminal conspiracy.

In various parts of the city, but especially in the quarters frequented by the anarchists, bombs and explosives of various kinds have been found placed in streets evidently not with the purpose of injuring any one, but to get rid of them.

As soon as it became public that one of Ravachol's accomplices had turned informer there was a general exodus of suspected anarchists who feared to be implicated.

The trial of Ravachol, for one of his various crimes, will be pushed as speedily as possible. The police are said to have knowledge that the anarchists act in threes, the orders being secretly dispatched by hand.

The domiciliary visit as made by the police at the lodgings of anarchists have resulted in the seizure of numerous documents, including an immense number of letters, some of which have been turned over to the Russian embassy.

BLOWN INTO FRAGMENTS.

Four Persons Killed by Dynamite in the South.

Birmingham, Ala., April 2.—The Sterling dynamite factory at Bessemer, near this city, was blown up last night. Three men and a boy were instantly killed, the men being blown into fragments. The names of the dead are Frank Boykin, Walter Lake, George Hartley and Ed Boykin.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but the presumption is that Lake, who was engaged in packing, struck too hard a blow. In place of packing room No. 1 is a hole six feet deep and 15 feet wide. Only a foot of one of the men was found to be identified, although scores of pieces of flesh were discovered within a radius of a quarter of a mile. The dynamite weighed several tons, and the explosion shook Birmingham and houses 12 and 18 miles away.

DEATH IN ITS WAKE

Terrible Destruction Done by the Storm

As It Swept Over Western Cities.

Seven Story Building in Chicago Blown Down.

The Town of Towanda Leveled to the Earth.

Not a House Left Standing in the Place—A List of the Killed and Injured Gathered from the Ruins.

Kansas City, April 2.—As predicted in these dispatches would be the case, the late information from the awful storms in Kansas, have brought news of death and awful disaster in the wake of the cyclone.

The town of Towanda was entirely wiped off the face of the earth and Augusta, a few miles distant, was buffeted out of all semblance to its former self.

Not a house or building was left standing in Towanda. The town was asleep when the storm swept down on it, razed everything in its path and left dead bodies in its wake.

Towanda is a small village of 1,300 inhabitants situated 10 miles west of Eldorado. The storm laid the whole town flat with the earth and left not a single house standing.

Of the 80 families comprising the population, there is not one that is not either in mourning for a dead or dying member, or sorrowing with the suffering. Four persons were killed outright and several are so badly injured that they cannot live. The killed are:

HERSCHEL CUPP.
WM. BARTLEY.
DR. D. D. GODFREY.
Infant child of JOHN BLAKE.

Fatally wounded: Little girl blown from second story of a hotel a distance of 150 feet, badly crushed; Mrs. G. A. Robbins, skull fractured by flying timbers; Elmer Hain, internally injured; Mrs. Walter Mooney, side crushed; Alice Thornton, George Cornelius and wife are badly crushed.

Among those seriously injured are: A. Roche, Mrs. Tenecarry, Mrs. John Kerr, H. H. Gubber and wife, C. C. Westcott, Louis Peterborough, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sorter, Frank Chenele and wife, George Maxwell and three children, Wm. Mitchell and wife and child; Mrs. Homer Blick, Mrs. Horton and young son, Postmaster Gordon.

Many others were less seriously hurt.

Physicians are attending the wounded. They came from Eldorado on the first train and but for their timely assistance many more of those injured must have died.

At Augusta three were killed outright, Harmon Hoskins, James Barnes and the infant child of Will Rhodes, who was blown out of his mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall. Rhodes himself is fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harmon Hoskins. Fifteen others were hurt more or less seriously according to present reports, but all wires are down and it is impossible to get any detailed account from either place.

Apparently the same storm touched at Kiowa and Wellington. In Kiowa the Missouri Pacific depot and a number of dwelling houses and buildings were demolished, and though no loss of life is known, several minor mishaps are reported. The damage to property is said to be great.

Wellington and vicinity suffered considerably and several people were killed. Wm. Little's house, south of Wellington, blown to splinters and Little and four children were killed.

Joe Walter's house was picked up and 13 of the occupants were more or less injured.

The storm, as far as can be determined, swept across the country from the Indian territory in the southwest part of Barber county, Kansas, taking the little town of Kiowa in its path. In a northeasterly direction, it passed through Frazier county and through the center of Sumner county. Bending as a bow, it passed almost directly north through the remainder of Sumner county and along the western part of Butler county.

Villages and farm houses were carried away as it swept along. The tornado continued in Kansas and the northwestern part of Missouri, but was less destructive.

At Atchison the Santa Fe depot was unroofed and Scholastic convent demolished. The warehouse of Thrall & Co. was destroyed and the grocery of the Saylor Co. is in ruins.

The roof of the prison was carried off and a portion of the building demolished. A small house in the Missouri Pacific yards was blown into the river.

Hundreds of chimneys have been blown down and much damage done in the country to fruit trees. No one has been injured.

The wind at Leavenworth at noon had become a hurricane and the roof of the Great Western Machine works was lifted several feet at once and dropped again. Men were put at work to securely anchor it.

The roof of Carwird's opera house and the roof of the Caldwell building on Delaware street was blown away at noon.

At St. Joseph nearly every telegraph and telephone wire in the city has been torn down, numerous small houses demolished and many large ones unroofed. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was caused by the breaking of plate glass in store windows.

In the eastern part of the city a brick house was blown down, burying Tillie Bushnell, aged 7 years, and seriously injuring her. At the factory of Tootle, Hosea & Co. there was a stampede of the several hundred girls. About 10 o'clock a violent gust of wind tore a portion of the roof off the fnctory. No one was injured, however.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Ks., says: "The wind has been blowing a gale here since midnight. Observations taken by Chancellor Snow of the State university showed that the wind at times attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour.

The St. Joseph, Mo., mills and the Connett packing house were levelled to the earth and the gas and electric light plants are bad wrecks. A frame residence was twisted from its foundations and a Mrs. Weaver was so badly hurt that she will die.

The wires of the telegraph and telephone companies were prostrated and the operation of trains on the railroads centering here has been almost completely suspended.

The storm was not in the nature of a cyclone. A terrific gale has continued for 15 hours. The damage done to property in this city will reach $200,000.

The town of Bigelow, 40 miles north of here was almost completely destroyed.

Struck by Lightning.

Merrill, Wis., April 2.—The first thunder storm of the season came yesterday morning. A number of children were assembled in the German Lutheran church, when lightning struck the building. Four of the children were knocked to the floor. Ollie Ollmen had one shoe torn off and was badly burned, and Lena Kunkel was burned from head to foot. The others were not seriously injured. All will recover.

IN CHICAGO.

A Seven-Story Building Falls with Fatal Results.

Chicago, April 2.—At about 6:30 o'clock last evening the sky, which had been threatening all afternoon, became black as night, and in another minute a terrible cloud-burst occurred.

The wind blew at a hurricane rate and drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every movable object before it. The wind was of cyclonic nature, and at the corner of Halstead and Pearce streets tore down a house and killed three people.

The building at Halstead and Pearce streets was a seven-story brick structure. It was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of bumble laborers, and crashing upon them, instantly crushed out the lives of three unfortunates and seriously injured many others. Those instantly killed are:

DAVID HULLETT, aged 6 months.
HORACE MOTT, aged 5 years.
EDDIE MOTT, aged 2 years.

The fatally injured are: Alice Hullett, aged 8 years, crushed about the head and shoulders; Mrs. Ada Keown, buried beneath a mass of bricks which crushed her through the chair in which she was sitting; Horace Wigant, whole body fearfully bruised; Mary Wigant, arms, head and body badly crushed; James, Mott, head crushed; Mrs. James Mott, head and shoulders crushed; James Mott, jr., back strained and injured internally; Mamie Mott, badly wounded about the head and shoulders.

The Hullett family occupied only one side of their dwelling, and on this the ruined building descended like an avalanche. The 6-months-old baby, David Hullett, was instantly crushed into a shapeless mass.

Among the more seriously injured reported from different sections of the city are the following:

Chas. Errickson, badly bruised, injured internally.

Charles Benson, badly bruised, leg broken.

Henry Wickwire, back seriously injured.

John Ladd, collar bone and arm broken, back bruised.

Peter Blumm, back broken and internally injured; cannot recover.

Frank Cobb, seriously injured about head and shoulders.

P. T. Durkin, back and head bruised and leg broken.

Information from St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Galesburg, Ill., and many of the smaller towns in the west report much damage to property.

IT STARTED IN TEXAS.

The Home of the Dead Not Respected by the Storm.

Santa Anna, Tex., April 2.—About 8 o'clock Thursday night a black cloud was seen forming and in a few minutes it took shape and began to move with a long appending tail touching the ground.

The noise resembled that of a heavily-laden train on a trestle and in a few minutes it began its work.

The house of Mr. Copenhaver was one of the first demolished, the lumber, sash and furniture being strewn to the four points of the compass.

Next the storm struck J. C. Lamb's house, wiping it out of existence.

Next the Heaths house fed the demon, and in a few moments it was torn to pieces and strewn all over the prairie. J. W. Hall's residence was next struck and demolished.

Then it attacked Mr. Bass' house. Here Mr. Story had died only about five minutes before. The storm struck this house with great fury, killing a boy and wounding 11 of the inmates.

The house of L. L. Woodward was demolished and A. Creeds' house was entirely destroyed and all of the family of five were injured.

At a place named Trickham, five miles from here the houses were driven into each other, demolishing them, but no one was hurt. At Bangs four persons were killed and 10 injured.

Telegraph poles were pulled out of the ground and wires twisted up. No telegrams at this time can be sent east in the trail of the cyclone. The sight on the ground is appalling. The injured were cared for by the kind people of Santa Anna and now are mostly at hotels receiving all the care possible.

A CHANCE FOR DETECTIVES.

Mysterious Case Reported from Omaha.

A Well-Known Man and a Fallen Woman Found Murdered.

Omaha, Neb., April 2.—Sunday morning the bodies of James Gafford, a well known Iowa commission man, and Mabel Mooney, a woman of the town, were found in a notorious resort with their brains blown out.

It was regarded as the work of Gafford. To-day it was developed that it was a double murder. The jury came to the conclusion that a double murder had been committed, either for the purpose of robbery or as a result of jealousy by some party or parties unknown, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

The grounds of their belief, as brought out in the testimony, are briefly as follows:

There were no powder marks on Gafford's face, such as a shot fired at short range would inevitably cause. The bed clothes were undisturbed, and the shot had been fired while the victim was lying on his side, whereas, if he had committed suicide, he would probably have sat up to discharge the pistol.

The $1,100 in money which he had pinned to his night shirt was found under a bed in an adjoining room, with one bill so placed in the bend of his elbow that it must have been dropped after the shot was fired. The windows of the adjoining room had been opened, and all the gas had been turned off, which would not likely have been done by a man almost stunk with drink.

There was good cause for suspicion that the liquor which the young man had been drinking had been drugged. The shots were fired with deadly accuracy of aim, and if the dead man fired them he must have done so in the dark.

The father of the murdered young man, upon hearing the verdict, announced that he proposed to leave no stone unturned to trace and punish the murderer of his son.

A KANSAS CITY HOLD-UP.

Conductor Forced to Give Up His Cash.

A Gripman Put in an Appearance and Got Shot Through the Thigh and May Die.

Kansas City, April 2.—At 9:30 last night a highwayman held up the conductor of a Tenth street cable car as he was registering in a small shanty at the eastern end of the road. The robber compelled him to give up his money at the point of a revolver, and just as he was finishing the work the gripman, George Phillips, entered the house for the purpose of getting a drink.

The robber fired point blank at him without warning, and then escaped in the darkness. Phillips was shot through the thigh and so severely injured that it is thought he will die.

An attractive face—the one that belongs to a thoroughly healthy woman. That's what you'll have, that's what you'll be—if you'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The painful disorders and diseases that afflict womankind make themselves seen as well as felt. Dull eyes, a blotched or sallow face, and a wasted form follow them.

Cure all these ailments and weaknesses, regulate and promote the proper functions, quiet your nerves, build up your health and strength—with the "Favorite Prescription." It does all these things, and more. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's an unfailing remedy—the *only* one, among all medicines for women, that's *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, you have your money back.

FIFTY THOUSAND STRONG.

Indian Borders Crowded With People.

Blacks and Whites Flock to the Scene.

Eleven Million Acres of Land for Home Seekers in the Oklahoma Country—A Grand Rush.

St. Louis, April 2.—About 4,000,000 acres of new lands in the Indian Territory, are about to be added to Oklahoma and thrown open to homestead settlement, and the Cherokee Outlet, with its 7,000,000 acres, will also be thrown open, probably within a few months.

A large-sized crusade is now being organized in a desultory way by those who expect to go down and possess the land.

In anticipation of the new openings hundreds of people are now gathering in Oklahoma proper and along the Kansas border. When the word "go" is given a scramble that will surpass the remarkable onslaught of April 22, 1889, will be witnessed.

Between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth degrees of north latitude and the ninety-eighth and one hundredth degrees of longitude, adjoining Oklahoma proper on the west lies the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. It contains a little over 4,000,000 acres and is occupied by six tribes of Indians, the Cheyennes, Aarapahoes, Witchitas, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, nearly all of whom are blanket Indians and have done scarcely anything toward improving the country. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were placed on the reservation by executive order August 10, 1869; the Wichitas occupy the lands by an unratified agreement of October 19, 1872, while the other tribes occupy lands ceded to them October 21, 1867. The entire territory extends through 123 miles from east to west and 140 miles from north to south, and is one of the best watered portions of the Indian territory. Flowing through it from west to east are the North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita, Red River and North Fork Red river, and these all have numerous tributaries among which are La Bois Gypsum, Deep Run and Salt Run creeks, all considerable streams. The valleys along all these streams are broad, averaging from one to two miles in width and very fertile. There is plenty of timber along the streams. Taken altogether it is a beautiful country.

By an act of congress, dated in March, 1891, this immense tract of fertile and beautiful country was ceded to the United States on consideration that the government pay to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians the sum of $1.50 per acre, and allot 160 acres to each Indian. Under this treaty the Indians received $250,000 in cash in June, 1891, as their first payment, and an allotting and surveying force was at once placed in the country by the government for the purpose of surveying and giving the Indians their allotments of lands. Two months ago it was announced from the interior department that the greater part of the allotments had been made. So soon as they are completed it is expected that the country will be thrown open to white settlement by special proclamation of the president. Those on the ground expect this will be done early in April of this year.

The officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road claim to have reliable information that the land will be thrown open for settlement between the 1st and the 10th of April.

Here the next grand rush will occur, and the boomers are now concentrating their forces with reference to it, while "sooners" are quietly selecting choice quarter sections in hopes that they will either be able to stick when the rush comes or sell their bogus claims at a good figure.

The report made by the Cherokee commission recently to the present congress, if ratified, as it doubtless will be in some form, will make the opening of the Cherokee outlet at an early date one of the certainties. Land hunters are anxiously hoping that it will occur in the next two months. When this is done another grand farming and grazing area will be thrown open to homestead settlement. The Outlet is 65 miles wide and 150 miles long and contains about 7,000,000 acres of land, a large proportion of which is well adapted to farming and fruit culture, while the remainder is fine grazing land.

There are two ways in which land may be obtained in the new territory. The first, the least desirable, is to join the great crowd of land hunters and claim fakirs along the border and go in with the rush when the country is thrown open. In this way you stand a remote chance of getting a quarter section all to yourself, especially if it be of little value, but you stand a much better chance of getting your head knocked off, or of squatting on a quarter section of land and a dozen contests and lawsuits at the same time.

The second and most desirable method is to wait till the rush is over, then go in with some money, select the land you want and take your chances of finding it occupied by some "sooner" or person who has exhausted his homestead rights and is anxious to sell out his claims before the expiration of the 90 days in which he is required to prove up.

At El Reno, Kingfisher and Hennessy every hotel and boarding house is packed, and hundreds are living in temporary sheds and tents. Every incoming train is loaded down and thousands are coming in wagons. Wagon trains can be seen which are a mile in length.

A message from one of the villages in the Indian country, 100 miles east of here, says that nearly 500 negroes are coming to the new lands on foot from Arkansas, fixed for the opening, fully 50,000 people It is estimated that April 10, the date will be ready to enter the lands. About one-fifth of these will be negroes.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, who have been allotted lands in the reservation, number 3,500, and none of them are civilized in the least. It has been but a few years since they were openly on the warpath. Over 500 of them are now holding a ghost dance at the Red Hills, north of Ft. Reno, and declare their Messiah will yet come in time to keep the horde of whites out of their lands.

AN ENJOYABLE NIGHT.

One of the brightest performances ever witnessed, says Guy Pemberton in the Evening Sun, is that delightful, whimsical, natural play, "She Couldn't Marry Three." It is homelike, the story most probable and interesting, causing tears of sympathy or hearty laughter. Unconsciously you are interested in Miss Kennedy's portrayal of "Bess." You laugh and cry with her as she flits like a beam of light through each act of the play. She laughs, cries, sings, dances; she's a hoyden, a trusting little fisher maiden, and no matter what she does she carries you along with her, an unresisting worshiper at her shrine.

What a sturdy, massive, picturesque figure Mr. Sullivan is in the character of "Davie," the rough fisherman and heroic lover; his quiet intensity suggest the strength of the ocean. And I laugh with reminiscent pleasure as I recall that delightful, verdant, uproarious, foolish "Bob Backus" as played by Mr. Kennedy. I surrendered at once; I'm laughing yet, and I advise those who deplore the fact that we have so few good plays, go see "She Couldn't Marry Three," and be happy.

IT STRUCK BELOIT.

Beloit, Wis., April 2.—Considerable damage was done on the west side of the river in this city by a tornado which struck the place at 4 o-clock yesterday afternoon. Several houses were moved from their foundations, a barn was torn to pieces and a horse killed and many chimneys were blown down. The storm passed so quickly that only those in its pathway knew what had happened.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Take HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S Because HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES

Its Success has never been equalled by any other medicine.
Its record of Cures is unsurpassed in medical history.
It is Peculiar to Itself and wins its way by its own absolute intrinsic Merit.

Miss Lettie Huntley

Is Not This

Marvellous

And Does It Not

Prove the Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla?

This was our expression on receiving the following frank statement from the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of Cortland, N. Y., a well-known carpenter and builder. Such a cure is certainly worthy a place in the Medical History of our times. Read it:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages, and four years ago became so low that physicians said

There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkins continually reddened with blood from my mouth. I COULD EAT NOTHING and had no action of the bowels for a week. My trouble was

Ulcers in the Stomach

At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more trial, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be a waste of money, but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bloating began to subside, I seemed to feel A LITTLE STRONGER, but thought it only fancy. I was so weak I could only take ten drops of Sarsaparilla at first. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month I COULD WALK across the ROOM. One day I asked what they were to have for dinner, and I said I wanted something hearty. My mother was SO HAPPY SHE CRIED. It was the

First Time I Had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as WELL AS EVER IN MY LIFE. It is now four years since I recovered and I HAVE NOT HAD A DAY'S SICKNESS since, nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably SAVED MY LIFE."

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed
Of Sparta, N. J.

The genuine merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. We are naturally much gratified with letters coming

Entirely Unsolicited

From men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them. Read this voluntary statement from an

Esteemed Clergyman

"To Whom It May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio my daughter was greatly

Afflicted with Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring proper action of the alimentary canal.

I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with LIKE RESULTS. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and AGAIN A CURE. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; THEY WERE HELPED as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and OF COURSE I WROTE ALL THAT IT WAS, and I know of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity." WM. HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Miss Etta Hilbert
of Lawrence, Mass.

Despair Changed to Joy

New Life and Strength Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Read this from Mr. Edward Hilbert, 183 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.:

"Ten years ago our child was born. Having lost six children we were naturally anxious as to the health of this one. What was our dismay and sorrow to find that she was apparently doomed to the same fate as the others. She had little strength as a baby, and did not improve as she grew older. When about 2 1-2 years old she began to have fainting spells, dropping wherever she happened to be. At these times she would turn black and appear at the point of death. Doctors told us she was in a very bad way from heart trouble. Nothing we gave her did any good until, in utter desperation, we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She gradually improved, the fainting fits became less and less frequent and finally ceased entirely. Her general health continued to gain while taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, until now she is as HEALTHY AND RUGGED a child as you will find anywhere and has never shown any indications of a return of the heart difficulty. We feel that we owe a great deal to Hood's Sarsaparilla and cannot say too much in favor of it." EDWARD HILBERT, Lawrence Mass.

Rheumatism

Is caused by accumulation of uric acid in the blood, owing to the failure of the kidneys, to properly remove impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Rheumatism by neutralizing the acid and invigorating the kidneys and liver to regular action so that all impurities are expelled. Read this:

"Dear Sirs: If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost

$10.00 a Bottle

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to WHETHER LIFE IS WORTH LIVING depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I could live without it now, and suffer as I used to.

Deputy Sheriff R. D. Wheeler
of Burlington, Vt.

For over ten years I suffered the HORRORS OF THE DAMNED with

Sciatic Rheumatism

and if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were COMPRESSED INTO THAT ONE. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I have taken pretty regularly, and have no more pain and CAN GET AROUND ALL RIGHT. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsaparilla." R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winooski Falls, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, do not cause pain or gripe. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

Now Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

IN A DEMON'S DEN.

A Husband and Wife Go Insane

And a Brother Stands Guard Over Them.

Sad Story of a Wrecked Home in New York, with All the Attending Suffering.

New York, April 2.—Charles Beyer, a blacksmith, of No. 112 Nineteenth street, and his wife, Barbara, both of whom have previously been declared lunatics, are prisoners in Jefferson Market police court.

Until six months ago the blacksmith's home was a happy one. his wife was a good housekeeper, his business was prosperous and he had money invested in Brooklyn real estate. His wife was then taken ill and a month later became violently insane. She was sent to a private asylum in Connecticut.

Beyer and his four little children had a hard time after that. The blacksmith grew morose and took to drink. Beyer drank so heavily that his mind gave way, and his brother Jacob, fearing that the blacksmith might commit suicide, had him examined.

Drs. Jacoby and Straus declared him insane, and the supreme court on Tuesday committed Charles to the custody of his brother for confinement in some private asylum.

Jacob took his demented brother home from court, and, to his great astonishment, found Mrs. Beyer in possession of the house. She had escaped from the Connecticut asylum and reached her old home on the very day that her husband was declared insane.

Jacob now had two lunatics and a family of little children on his hands. He says that his experiences that night were enough to drive him also insane. The lunatic husband and wife held high carnival while their children hid from sight and cried themselves sick from terror. Jacob and his wife guarded the house all night and prevented the crazy pair from doing serious damage to life or property.

In the morning Jacob hurried to the Jefferson Market police court, where he told his story. Three agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were sent back to the house with him. They found the crazy woman making a fantastic toilet. The blacksmith lay on the floor, apparently unconscious of what was going on around him.

His arrest was effected without difficulty, but his wife fought like a tigress and made it lively for the agents and two policemen during the trip to court.

Both were committed by Justice Divver to the insane pavilion at Bellevue hospital. The four children were consigned to the care of the brother Jacob, who, with tears rolling down his cheeks, assured the court that the little ones would be well cared for.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for colds, coughs, asthma, and bronchitis has been unparalleled.

BUCKEYE NEWS.

Ironworkers at Youngstown held a banquet.

Mrs. Frank Nesbit was found dead in bed at Avon.

Victor Shull, a Big Four conductor, was killed at Shelby.

Frederick Miller was killed in a runaway at Cardington.

John Fisher, of Somerset, was sandbagged and robbed near Lancaster.

The residence of Samuel Fishburn, near Millersburg, was destroyed by fire.

The furniture factory owned by Flickinger Bros., at Columbiana, was burned.

Mrs. Daniel Fretz, the oldest woman in Point township, Holmes county, is dead.

Charles A. Shaw, principal of the Canton high school, died of blood poisoning.

May Martin, a 16-year-old girl of Springfield, is being held by kidnapers for a ransom.

John Wenk, landlord of the Burnett house at Wapakoneta, died suddenly of heart disease.

Mrs. Albert Thompson, of Springfield, assaulted Dr. Linton with a stick of burning stove wood.

Michael Chalton, a prominent farmer near Bucyrus, made an assignment. Liabilities, $20,000.

There are 2,039 children attending parochial schools at Youngstown, and 5,424 attending public schools; total, 7,463.

Mrs. Calvin Reisinger went gunning for saloon keepers at Bowling Green who persisted in selling her husband whisky.

Miss Ada Eversole died suddenly at Dalton, near Wooster, and foul play is suspected on the part of relatives who will come into wealth by her death.

DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE DOINGS IN FINDLAY.

Everybody Ready for a Red Hot Election Monday.

Investigation Into the Lyttle Lynching.

An Old Citizen Wanders Away from His Home—Divorces and Deaths—General Mention.

Findlay, O., April 2.—One of the hottest municipal fights ever had in this city will occur on Monday. Both parties claim they have their fences in good shape and are equally confident of carrying the day. It is a very difficult matter to predict the outcome as there have been many things to cause radical changes in both parties.

Coroner Howell has subpoened a number of witnesses and commenced the investigation of the lynching of Jos. Lyttle by a mob of unknown parties on Thursday morning. The result of the inquest will be awaited with considerable interest.

The remains of Joseph Lyttle, the would-be murderer, are to be buried in the potters' field of Maple Grove cemetery at the expense of the county, unless his relatives appear and care for his remains, which are still lying at Smith's undertaking rooms.

A Detective Causes Uneasiness.

Considerable excitement occurred in this city yesterday, caused by Detective John T. Norris, of Springfield, O., being here. It was said he had been engaged by the county commissioners to ferret out the parties who conducted the lynching of Lytle on Thursday morning. The persons interested of course were uneasy for a time.

Boy Drowned.

Albert, the 4-year old son of John Ackerson, residing at West Park, fell into an open cistern and was drowned. He was just alive when rescued by his heart-broken father, but efforts to restore him proved futile. The funeral will occur on Sunday afternoon.

Prominent Divorce Suit.

The divorce case of two prominent theatrical people was on trial before Judge Johnson yesterday. The parties were J. W. Carner, who seeks a divorce from his wife, known on the stage as Cora Neilson. The principal charge is abandonment. The parties have resided here for several years past.

Sudden Death.

Gideon Smith, one of the pioneers of Portage township, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He was in his usual good health the day before and was out chopping wood. From his appearance it looked as if he had died without a struggle. He was about 65 years old. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

Losing His Mind.

It is currently reported that Wm. Frankner, who served but a short sentence in the penitentiary for stabbing a neighbor, Frank Rickseecker, to death several years ago, has wandered away from the city, and that he is gradually losing his mind brooding over the affair. He is said to be in a bad condition.

The reputation of Garfield Tea is encircling the globe, orders coming in for it not only from Europe, but far India.

The lightest vehicles used in regular contests of speed on Russian tracks weigh 240 pounds. The Russian pound is one-eighth less than ou rin weight. All regular races are for two, three, four and five miles, but each year there is a prize for trotters at one mile. The record for this distance is now 2:21 3-4, made from a standing start and drawing a sulky weighing 220 Russian pounds, or 192 1-2 pounds our weight. When we compare this weight with our spider-like sulkies, weighing from 38 to 50 pounds, the performance becomes one of great merit.

You will seldom need a doctor if you have Simmons Liver Regulator handy.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Visited our three stores Saturday, the occasion being our SPRING OPENING. Our friends came in such large numbers that we were unable to meet them all in person as we should have been pleased to do, and to those whom we had not the pleasure of greeting personally we can only say, we hope to see you again soon and frequently.

Our display of Spring Overcoats and Spring Suits, for both men and boys, was unexcelled. Our Children's Department was highly commented on by the hundreds of ladies who visited us. We also have the largest selections of

CONFIRMATION SUITS!

To select from. Our Furnishing and Hat Department is complete with all the latest styles.

THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE, 201-203-205 Summit, cor. Jefferson St.
Nellis & Hattenbach, Prop'rs.

Baby's Blood Skin and Scalp Cleansed Purified and Beautified Of every Humor Eruption and Disease

By the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies and methods of treatment fail. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas, and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure.

CUTICURA

The great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restore the hair, while Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and hereditary elements, and thus removes the cause.

"All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Cuticura Resolvent, $1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Bad Complexions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated **Cuticura Soap.** Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. *The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurations.* Price, 25c.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. T. Fisk is in Chicago.

Mrs. R. B. Pratt is on the sick list.

Mrs. Brainard has gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Caine is on the sick list.

Miss Effie Jackson returned to Clyde yesterday.

Mrs. Phil Morcher, of Tiffin, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Ollie H. Hayes will go to Lima to reside permanently.

Mrs. Will Davis has for her guest her sister of Goshen, Ind.

Miss Alice Guitteau was among the entertainers this week.

Mr. T. H. Deardorff has returned from an extended eastern trip.

Miss Bessie Doolittle has returned from a visit in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer, of Wauseon, were in the city yesterday.

Prof. Frederick will give a reception at his dancing academy April 18.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings was among the entertainers the past week.

The Sunshine circle will repeat its entertainment Monday evening.

Miss Trowbridge, of Prouty avenue, gave an April fool party last evening.

Rev. J. L. Hubbell, of Oak Grove, Mich., is the guest of Attorney Wm. Webster.

Mr. P. J. Kunz and family have taken up a residence on East Bancroft street.

Mrs. Ben Raitz will go to Chicago in a few weeks to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ode Law.

Mrs. J. B. Ketcham is entertaining a number of ladies at a "Reading" this afternoon.

Geo. H. Fisher and wife are registered at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, for several days.

Some of the prominent characters in the Authors' carnival will be photographed in costume.

Mrs. S. D. Cook leaves for St. Louis Monday night to visit her daughter, Mrs. Van Horbeck.

Mrs. F. J. Blair left with her sister for New York, who has been visiting here for the past few days.

Mr. B. R. Dudrow, one of Fremont's able lawyers, and Mr. Alfred Myers, are in this city on business.

S. T. Hemmingway, with the Wilcox & White Organ company, was the guest of C. J. Wooley this week.

Mr. Will Whitney entertained with a pillow-case party last evening. The young people had a jolly time.

Rev. Dr. Carrol returned to his home at Detroit this morning, after conducting services at Trinity church yesterday.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. W. Oliver are in Union City, Ind., where they went to attend the funeral of a brother-in-law.

The German Singing society will give a concert May 5. Messrs. Fred Siebert and Hugo Roderick will be among the soloists.

Mrs. Bert St. John joined Mr. St. John in Cleveland this week and will go with him and his company to New York and Philadelphia.

The Young Ladies' Missionary society of St. Paul's M. E. church will give an entertainment next Monday evening at Mr. Geo. Vogel's, of Woodruff avenue.

Last evening Mrs. H. H. Pierce, of Fourteenth street, entertained the ladies and gentlemen of the Whist club. Dainty refreshments were served, and a pleasant evening was passed.

Mr. Schoepie, of Cleveland, and well known in Toledo, has decided not to take his contemplated European trip, and is doctoring in New York. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

The last meeting o fthe Isabella circle (formerly the Holly circle) was held with Mrs. S. D. Cook yesterday afternoon. Papers were given by Mrs. Green, Mrs. Hallenbeck, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Cook.

Mr. John Vorwalder, of Division street, and Miss Mollie Roller gave a delightful April Fool party last evening. Cards and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour, when the merrymakers departed for home.

Mr. F. A. Kumler received a telegram this morning from Chillicothe announcing the sudden death of Nathaniel Wilson, of that city. Mr. Wilson is well-known in Toledo, and owns considerable property in this city.

Prof. Christie, of Pittsburg, Pa., presiding masters, will be a guest of the Crescent club over Sunday.

Last Thursday evening at 328 Erie street, the Spiritualists ha da very nice social time, with dancing, supper and music. About 60 persons were present.

Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy went to Detroit this week, and on Thrusday gave a talk before the W. C. T. U. on the Noteman alchomania cure, which created considerable interest, so says the Detroit Free Press and Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Spitzer and Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Wilcox returned yesterday from Hot Springs, Ark. The following Toledoans are still there: Mr. Clark, Mr. Suydam, Frank Hurd, Will Hoyt, Sam Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. John Coghlin, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Scribner, and Mrs. J. N. Mockett.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Captain Higginson of the United States navy, returned to Boston this morning after a pleasant visit with Mrs. F. B. Swayne and other Toledo friends. Captain Higginson is in command of the Atlanta of the White squadron, and is now cruising along the eastern coast of South America.

Mrs. Macheis was hostess to the Cherry Street Progressive Euchre club Thursday evening. The prizes were very pretty. Mrs. Capt. T. F. Shipherd and Mr. Bob Raitz won the first prizes. The booby prizes were given to Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Dyar, while Mrs. J. P. Bartelle, sr., carried off the consolation. The club meets with Mrs. Ben Raitz, of Sherman street, next Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Feilbach were happily surprised at their home on Vermont avenue Thursday evening, by about 30 of their friends, who came laden with dainty refreshments, in honor of Mr. Feilbach's birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre being played, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cook were the fortunate ones in winning first prize, and Mr. and Mrs. Feilbach's state of mind was so disturbed that they could only win the consolation. A merry evening was spent by all, and the guests departed at a late hour, wishing Mr. Feilbach many happy returns.

The Pleasure Euchre club had a very enjoyable meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Hoffmaster, corner Locust and Baker streets, last Thursday evening. The usual game of cards was indulged in until 11:30. Mrs. Thomas Beer and Mr. H. J. Shuky received first favors, while Miss Rose Wening and Mr. Alex. Schwalbe carried off the booby. A splendid lunch was served by Mrs Hoffmaster, to which all did ample justice. Mrs. J. F. Davis favored the members with instrumental music, which was much enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burns, of Locust street, next Tuesday evening.

Mark and Ruth Griffin gave an elegant dancing party last evening at the residence of their parents, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Griffin. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion and about 150 guests participated in the pleasurable evening, among whom were Misses Lilian Goldsmith, Alice Dority, Jennie Burdick, Jessie Hunter, Percy Sautelle, Lucretia Heston, Minnie Haigh, Mary Cochran, Pauline Mackey, Gertie Brown, Maud Thomas, Bessie Gassaway, Sarah Culdeback, Della Van Housan, Belle Stow, Miss Smead and Messrs. Eugene Mettler, Authur Burdick, Frank Collins, Mr. Cheney, Chas. O'Brien, Rob Nelson, Ralph Wickham, Gus Leibius, Arthur Barkdull and others.

EASTER MILLINERY.

New Spring Styles now shown at Le Baron & Co.'s 315 Superior Street.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mansfield, O., April 2.—The Mansfield steam boiler works were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partially insured.

Later styles in Spring Millinery.
SHAW'S MILLINERY.
329 Superior street.

Cawood, the jeweler, has removed next to Neuhausel Bros.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, April 2.—The bank statement to-day was slightly favorable. The following were the changes: Reserve increase, $10,525; loans decrease, $710,200; specie increase, $675,800; legal tenders decrease, $1,083,600; deposits decrease, $1,673,300; circulation decrease, $31,200.

The banks now hold $18,017,950 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

USE
WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!
For Spring Medicine.
W. K. WEST,
BOODY HOUSE.

HAVE YOU THE RHEUMATISM?

Sciatica? Lumbago? Neuralgia?
Nervous Debility or Prostration?
WE CAN CURE YOU
Young Men's Troubles a specialty! Write for circulars and question blanks. All correspondence strictly confidential and in plain envelopes. Do not give up discouraged! If there is any hope we can cure you. Address,
PROF. CHAMBERS & CO., Electric Sanitarium.
Office Hours, 8 to 12 M., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
702 MADISON STREET, TOLEDO, O.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

A Boston High Tea With Stringed Doughnuts.

Change in Place for Securing Reserved Seats—Billy Worts Again A Chief—The Real Estate Exchange — News in General.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS

Will Take Place at the Model Clothing House, Commencing Monday.

Commencing Monday, reserved seats for Wheeler's will be sold at the Model Clothing House, corner Summit and Jefferson streets. This arrangement will continue during the rebuilding of Holmes' drug store.

A NEW TERM.

January Common Pleas Closes, and the April Docket Ushered In.

This is the last day of the January term of the common pleas court. On Monday the new term will begin. Judge Pugsley will preside over the criminal court, Judge Lemmon will call the motion docket, and Judge Harmon the court docket. The grand jury will be empaneled on Tuesday. Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

One Will Likely Be Organized in Toledo During the Month.

The board of control of the National Real Estate association met in Chicago this week, and completed arrangements to further and assist local organizations. Agents will be sent out for this purpose, and the secretary of the board of control will be in Toledo along toward the last of the month to assist in organizing a board.

MARCH WEATHER

As Summarized by Major Bate, the Special Agent.

The monthly meteorological summary for last month, prepared by Acting Observer H. C. Bate, shows that the mean barometer was 30.11; mean temperature, 32 degrees; prevailing direction of wind northwest, with a total movement of 7,561 miles; total precipitation, 3.37 inches.

SENDING OUT SUPPLIES.

For Monday's Election—Busy Day With the Board of Elections.

The board of election headquarters presented an animated scene this morning. Secretary King and his assistants have been hustling out supplies, preparatory to Monday's conflict. The board has men hearing applications for registration presented by delinquent voters, but very few passed muster.

THE TOLEDO CLUB.

Further Improvements To Be Made at the Building.

The Toledo club contemplate speedy and extensive interior improvements. More furniture will be purchased and the rooms of the building will be refitted and placed in shape, as was the original design. To effect this improvement certificates of indebtedness have been issued amounting to $1,850, to defray expenses.

THE C. C. CONCERT.

Date Determined and Programs Given Out.

April 18 is the time chosen for the Central Congregational church concert. Miss Miller, the soprano, recently from Chicago, will take part. Miss Bessie Doolittle, Messrs. Howell and C. T. Lewis are also on the program. These names are sufficient to insure a splendid entertainment. The affair is under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the church.

WON BY CINCINNATI.

Toledo Boys Batted Hard in the City of Pork and Beer.

Toledo was not in the contest at Cincinnati at any stage of the game yesterday, as the following summary shows:

	R.	H.	E.
Toledo	4	7	4
Cincinnati	14	14	0

Batteries—Clark and Dewald and Hurley and Shim; Chamberlain and Murphy. Umpire—Mullane.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

For the Month of March in the Toledo District.

The revenue collections for the month of March in the Toledo district are as follows, showing an increase of $3,266.64 over the same month last year:

Lists	$ 309.19
Beer	25,521.68
Spirits	7,472.62
Tobacco	7,242.27
Specials	1,116.26

THE SUMMER CLUB HOUSE

Of the O. Y. C. Will Be Opened the First of June.

The directors of the Ohio Yacht club met last evening. It was decided to make some improvements on the Presque Isle property, and open the club house for the summer June 1. The directors found that the dues are being paid in rapidly, and that the finances are in a good condition. The club now has 409 members, and 12 applications are in for membership. The regular meeting of the club will be held Friday evening.

LOCAL TALENT

Gave a Concert at the Asylum Last Evening.

A very enjoyable concert was given at the asylum last evening by local talent. Some excellent quartets were sung by Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Scammell, Misses Turner and Biddle. Malcolm Russell did a very clever Irish specialty. Mrs. Scammell sang Always Together in a charming manner, and Mrs. Biddle gave Bonnie Sweet Bessie. Malcolm Russell made a hit in singing Will Stackhouse's song, Mary Lit the Fire with Kerosene. He was recalled four times. Mrs. Biddle gave readings. Mrs. Scammell and Martina Eckert sang a pleasing duet. It was a very enjoyable entertainment.

W. R. WORTS

Elected Commander of the Toledo Cadets Veteran Corps.

Last evening the Cadets Veteran Corps held its annual meeting. F. D. McCutcheon, R. E. Harroun, Mark Smith and Joe Wernert were admitted to membership. The secretary reported that during the past year 22 members had been added to the rolls. Officers were elected as follows: Commander, W. R. Worts; senior vice commander, Parks Houe; junior vice commander, E. W. Gage; secretary, A. Gassoway, treasurer, W. H. Schaefer; chaplain, F. H. Tanner; sentry, E. E. Kirk; trustee for three years C. H. Durian.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

The Poet and His Poetry Considered by Prof. Demmon Last Night.

The usual large audience assembled in High School hall last evening for the last study in Prof. Demmon's course on English Literature. As the Bee has already said, first among the many excellent lessons given, Prof. Demmon has taught us how to read an author, how to understand, appreciate and love him. His gentle judgment of character, his discriminating analysis and his quiet humor have led some of his pupils to liken him to Dr. Holmes in the lecture room. Universal regret was expressed that the course is completed. The professor has made many warm friends during his brief visits. Examinations for the political economy (Prof. Adams) and the English literature courses will take place at the high school building Saturday next, commencing at 9 o'clock. The class for examination consists of twenty-four persons. Prof. Demmon highly complimented his Toledo audiences, saying he had nowhere met more attentive or appreciative students.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

But Little Interest Manifest Among Farmers.

George U. Harn, proprietor of the Mansfield Herald and special agent of the United States treasury department, is in the city to-day. Mr. Harn's business is looking after the production of maple sugar in Ohio and Michigan.

"It is singular," he said to a Bee this morning, "how few farmers take advantage of the bounty to make money in raising sugar. The production in this district is chiefly confined to the counties of Logan and Champlain."

So far this year 42,900 pounds of sugar have been produced in this district. The bounty on it is 1 1-2 cents and 2 cents a pound.

THE NEXT SERIES

Of University Extension Lectures by Prof. Wright, the Famous Specialist.

The topic of Prof. Wright's lectures is the Origin and Antiquity of Man. For the lectures which he will give in Toledo, Lowell institute, Boston, paid him $125 a night. Some of these are illustrated by stereoptican views. Eastern papers have given Prof. Wright the most extravagant praise both as to the matter of his lecture and the manner of delivery. There will be a slight advance on tickets because of the number of lectures and we shall be obliged, a portion of the time, to take two a week, to avoid their extension into the hot weather. Those who hold course tickets ($1.50) for this series will be admitted to Prof. Mackinder's lecture (April 23) for 25 cents. Single tickets will be 50 cents. It is hoped Toledoans will show appreciation of the enterprise in bringing talent of so high order to the city. Thus far there is every encouragement.

OPERA SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Wilburs Will Sing Black Hussar—Cruiskeen Lawn To-night.

Sunday night at Wheeler's the Wilburs will present the Black Hussar, the best opera on their repertoire. This evening the Grand Duchess will be sung with the following cast:

The Grand Duchess of Geroldstein.... —Susie Kirwin.
Fritz, a private.....J. E. Conley
General Boum, his commander..... —H. W. Tredenick.
Wanda, in love with Fritz..... —Dorothy Morton
Baron Puck.....W. H. Kohnle
Prince Paul.....Emmett Drew
Baron Grog.....S. A. Leggett
Nepomuc, aid-de-camp..... —J. Clarence Harvey

Cruiskeen Lawn closes a very successful week's engagement at the People's this evening. The play is a good one, and justly merits the splendid patronage received at the hands of the theater-going public. The cast is unusually strong, and the production is full of dramatic situations and pretty climaxes. Manager Brady is to be congratulated for his untiring efforts to procure first-class attractions, and his success is appreciated, as the nightly crowded houses corroborate. "Limited Mail" next week, and "S. R. O." will undoubtedly hang upon the wall every night.

A BOSTON HIGH TEA

In Which Pork and Beans, Ginger Cake and the Like Figured.

For some weeks the congregation of St. John's M. E. church have been on the qui vive because of the announcement of a Boston high tea, to be given last night, and as a result a large number of the members and friends appeared to participate. On arrival, they were ushered into the dining room, where the so-called h. t. proved to be nothing short of a first-class pork and bean supper, with all the concomitants of brown bread, ginger cake, pumpkin pie, coffee, etc. This did not make the affair any less appreciated or enjoyable, if one could judge from the length of time spent at the table, which seemed hours to those who had to wait for their turn. The ladies provided amusement for these, however, by properly distributing stringed doughnuts, which refused to part when pulled with might and main, as a Bee man can testify, since he was a victim of the April prank. Ice cream and cake was served for those who were not inclined to partake of more substantial edibles, while music and social converse rounded up a very enjoyable occasion. The decorations consisted of a big letter T suspended from the ceiling, with the word Boston across the top, and this comprised the much-talked-of "Boston High Tea." The ladies, as usual, worked zealously for success, and they attained it, the proceeds to be invested in the pipe organ.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

Musicales at Different Places Which Were Pleasant Affairs.

An enjoyable musicale was given at Y. M. C. A hall, Thursday evening, participated in by a number of Miss Clouse's advanced pupils. Selections were rendered by the Misses Nettie Clouse, Bessie Bush, Nellie Feagles, Hattie Witker, Della Van Hossen, Dilly Fisher, Perla Bowman, Marie Ruedy and Amelia Brukseker. Mrs. Grace Pratt delighted the audience with several vocal numbers.

Miss Marie Ruedy entertained the Chopin society at its last meeting and the club will meet with Miss Dilly Fisher next Monday evening.

A musicale which promises to be very enjoyable will be given at Whitney & Currier's music hall, Monday evening, and is strictly invitational. A fine program will be rendered.

Miss Dickinson gave a charming musicale at Miss Claflin's kindergarten rooms this afternoon, participated in by Amelia Kann, Belle Tait, Homer Metzger, Bessie Walbridge, Fannie Kann, Herbert Ellis and Mary Metzger, Stanley Walbridge, Lilian Drake, Susan Hueston, Belle Hergle and Jessie Paddock.

The Euredice club met with Mrs. Frank Williams last evening. The club will give a concert in the near future.

Mr. Elvin Singer will give another enjoyable piano and song recital this month at his studio.

Large arrivals of new Millinery for Monday. SHAW'S MILLINERY.

READ THIS!

Lady Patients Treated.

The question has been asked many times, Do you admit lady patients at the Gold Cure Institute? And several ladies have sent in to learn if they could receive treatment for the cure of the disease of alcoholism and the opium and morphine habits.

Complete arrangements are being made to accommodate ladies suffering from these diseases, and they will be welcomed any time in confidential relation, and the utmost care and attention given their cases.

No refined lady need have the least hesitancy in applying to the institute for treatment, as the treatment is not painful, nor even unpleasant from beginning to end, and absolute cure is guaranteed or the money cheerfully refunded. Too much cannot be said in favor of this God given boon to mankind; the grand results emanating from the treatment are simply beyond the power of words to portray. To see a poor victim robbed of his or her will power by this diseased condition, from the drink habit, completely restored to a normal state, put in possession of their old force and will; relieved of the old unconquerable desire for drink and converted into one of its most enthusiastic opponents, is something that should engage the admiration of every man and woman in Christendom.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and if ever anything on this earth proves this old maxim true, this great gold cure for those hitherto incurable habits certainly does.

Is it asking too much to urge every man and woman in the land to give it their attention, and for those in the toils to rush eagerly to this great deliverance?

MONDAY MORNING
We will place on our Silk counter 80 PIECES Printed India Silks, 75c A YARD.
Do not fail to see this great offer.
LASALLE & KOCH.

CONCERT of rare quality. Central Congregational church, Monday, April 18. See further announcements.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Hoofland's Bitters cure jaundice.

Richmond & Strong have remodeled and renovated their drug store.

Jack Southworth was given $5 and costs in the police court this morning for carrying concealed weapons.

Concert of rare quality. Central Congregational church, Monday, April 18. See further announcements.

Henry Goetz sued Joseph Reppe in common pleas court to-day to recover $40 on a judgment rendered in justice court.

A lady by the name of Smith was knocked down by a team on Adams street yesterday afternoon and slightly injured.

The First Alliance (spiritualists) hold their anniversary meetings at Elks hall, afternoon and evening. You are invited.

Bryant Circle will hold a regular meeting Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Lesson—History, pages 343 to 359. Questions in March Chautauquan, on American literature.

A tugman picked up a trunk on the river below the Wheeling bridge this morning. In it he found an account book and two photographs, which are at the police station.

The People's Savings, Loan and Building company filed action in common pleas court to-day against Charles H. Nantes et al. to foreclose a mortgage on a claim of $1,970.97.

Albert Fisher and Henry Sill, two 8-year-old boys, charged with malicious destruction of property, were sentenced to two day's confinement in the city prison in police court this morning.

The Burt Smith arrested yesterday was not the bright little fellow of that name residing on Indiana avenue. The youngster does not want to be confounded in this manner, and he desires to have this understood.

F. H. Werner was arraigned in the police court this morning on three separate charges, and was fined as follows: For petit larceny, 10 days and costs; for pointing fire arms, $10 and costs; for disturbance, $5 and costs.

Chas. McKay, who attempted to shoot Officer Kimes a few nights ago, tried to saw his way out of his cell at the police station last night. Another prisoner informed on him, and he was prevented from accomplishing the job.

Representative Griffin arrived in Toledo from Columbus last evening and to-day is discussing the advisability of making some changes in his gas bill now before the senate. He said to a Bee this afternoon that that is what he is here for.

Steinman's grand opening, Tuesday afternoon and evening, April 5, at Hoffman's old restaurant, corner Summit and Oak streets. John Steinman, the successful caterer, has bought this place, and will make it more popular than ever with the public.

Mr. John Berdan has taken out a building permit for the erection of a handsome brick residence on Collingwood avenue, to cost $10,000. Other permits have been issued as follows: A. J. Keating, $800 frame dwelling on Shaw avenue; A. W. Henry, $2,000 frame dwelling on Lawrence avenue.

Mr. A. M. Henry, of Lansing, Mich., has purchased a 40-foot lot on Lawrence avenue, next to Noteman's drug store and will immediately erect a two-story building 22x80 feet, which will be used as a grocery store. Mr. Henry expects to have the store completed inside of 60 days.

The weather bureau is now under the management of the newly appointed observer, Edward Hamor arrived this morning from Meriden, Miss., and immediately assumed the responsibilities of the office. Messrs. Lazenby and Donaldson will remain at this station for the present at least.

Burt Smith, who came here from Findlay a week or so ago and has been driving hacks for Liveryman James J. Straight, of Superior street, has been arrested for stealing $10 collected from hack hire and skipping out with it. He is also charged with stealing a number of small things about the barn and selling them.

Last night a meeting was held at Turner hall to organize a Jewish relief association under the name of the Young Men's Jewish Association of Toledo. The following officers were elected: E. Bradsky, president; I. Walstein, vice-president; H. Rosenthal, secretary; H. D. Epstein, treasuer. Trustees—Messrs. Rubin, Lavein, Cohn and Finklestein. The society will meet the first of each month until further notice.

Beginning to-morrow the Consolidated Street Railroad company will run the Oak street and East Broadway cars to the Union depot. The Adams street cars will not run to the depot, as heretofore, but will run in connection with the Dorr street cars temporarily. Cars will also run to Forest cemetery by way of Summit and Lagrange streets from the transfer station. Mr. Lang is planning a very complete and convenient street railway system.

Spring and summer opening in dressmaking, April 8 and 9. Ladies invited.
MRS. IDA L. SMITH,
330 Summit street.

Exquisite Spring Millinery for Easter at Le Baron & Co.'s, 315 Superior Street.

Brown's Teething Cordial makes good babies out of cross babies.

ALWAYS SEE OUR MANTELS, DRAPERIES, ART GLASS, FRET WORK, BEFORE BUYING.
BRIGGS & LEIBIUS, 307 Summit St. Near Madison.
HAVE YOUR CURTAINS CLEANED NOW.

Say, Pard!
Dat's de swellest shoe made.
You bied 'em uv Reinhart & Murphy, didn't you? Day keeps the slickest men's shoes in de city.

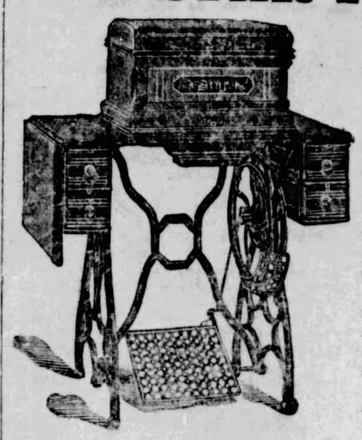
Four or five styles of Patent Leathers at $5 and $6.
The most beautiful styles in Calf and Kangaroo stock, $5 and $6.00.
See our Piccadilly Last, $4.00.
The ONLY $3.00 Shoe.
Reinhart & Murphy,
443 Summit Street, near Oak.

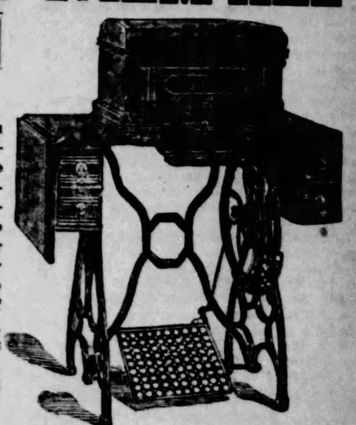
A GREAT SAVING!
It's a good thing to make the best of a bad bargain, but it is a great deal better thing not to make a bad bargain at all. We are selling
MEN'S SUITS
From $5 to $20,
And we are not claiming that they are worth twice the money, but nowhere in this country can you buy them for less, and we don't know where you can buy them for as little.
SEE THEM!
FRED EVERSMAN & CO.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.
ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister and Kroeger, Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant.
311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

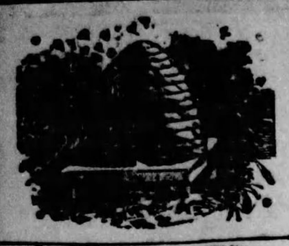
THE STAR THAT LEADS THEM ALL
$20 $22





We are now prepared to furnish you a Sewing Machine which ordinarily retails for $60.00 for Twenty Dollars. We give you with this machine a manufacturer's guarantee to keep same in repair for five years free of charge. We have no agents' commissions of 50 per cent. or collecting commissions of 15 per cent. to pay, consequently are able to make the above offer. Upon receipt of above price we will ship you a machine, and if after two weeks' trial it is not as represented, money will be refunded.
We have also a fine line of Pianos and Organs at bottom prices.
For circulars and references address
J. M. HAYES, 608 CHERRY ST., TOLEDO, O

GUESS!
Guess for $150.00
The number of miles the machine in our window will run in twelve days beginning April 18th, and if you do it well, you may perhaps win $10.00, or $20.00, or $30.00, or $40.00, or even $50.00.
Either one would suit you and save so much on the price of a new wheel.
You may be the lucky one.
Toledo Bicycle Co.



THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

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Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

Vote for better municipal government on Monday.

A change in local government is necessary in Toledo. Vote for a change on Monday.

The "Boom Ta Ra Dollar—the dollar of our dads" poem, that is sailing around the newspaper sea with a half dozen different credits attached to it, was written for, and appeared originally in the Bee. Take notice, ye scissors men.

The democratic ticket, from top to bottom, is composed of good citizens. There are good men on the republican ticket, but as a whole the democratic ticket is much better. In the interest of economical government the democratic ticket ought to be elected.

Returns for 1891 of amount of fire insurance business, as reported by state insurance commissioners, show Ohio in the fifth place. The amount of such insurance reported for this state last year was $6,334,000. New York comes first, then Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania, in the order named.

Colom is not a candidate, McKinley is not a candidate. The Dudley-Woods faction in Indiana is placated, Quay and Harrison have made up, and there's a prospective bit of campaign material in the Venezuela affair. The streak of light in the nominating sky for Benjamin is broadening perceptibly.

Dr. Herbert Vaughan, now bishop of Salford, is to succeed the revered Cardinal Manning as archbishop of Westminster. In educational and theological attainments he is said to be eminently qualified for the high dignity, but the assurance that he is "more conservative than Manning was, and more in harmony with the old Roman Catholic families in England," is open to unfavorable interpretation. The "common people" loved Manning, if "old families" were not in harmony with him.

The scurrilous dodgers which somebody is circulating about town this week, mixing religion and politics, emenate from the same source as those which helped defeat Harry Dowling last fall. It is the kind of politics which sooner or later will return to plague with ten-fold bitterness the authors and the abettors. Dark lantern politics never lasted long in this country and never will. It couldn't and the country remain a broad, liberal and progressive republic. It is undemocratic, and Democrats ought to get out of it for their own and their country's good.

A bill is before the Canadian parliament which provides that American tourists who visit the Saguenay, the Restigouche and other fishing streams of the dominion shall not be permitted to catch more than 30 speckled trout a day. The limit should not be unsatisfactory to any piscatorial sportsman. Thirty a day, for fun, is very good. The greatest amount of suffering inflicted by the bill, if it shall become law, will be in the prohibition of the lovely large stories the returned fisherman has been wont to relate. The particulars of the bill are not given, as to who will do the counting.

There isn't a democrat in the United States that does not rejoice in the elevation of Roger Q. Mills to the senate of the United States. His undue display of temper over the loss of the speakership is forgotten in the good fortune which accompanies him to the place of larger usefulness. Very likely the defeat for speaker made him senator, and in this instance the loss, which at first seemed great, resulted in greater gain. Roger Q. is a stalwart among stalwarts in the campaign of tariff reform, and he will be a power for good where he now is.

If the New York Herald were published in the very basin of the Mississippi valley it could not more ardently plead for the nomination of a western man by the Chicago convention. As a democratic paper advocating what it believes to be the best interests of the democracy at large, its course is not open to criticism. Still it is a little singular to find any journal so altogether devoid of state pride as the Herald seems to be. The more conditions appear to lean toward Cleveland, the more the Herald warns the country against nominating any one of the three New York candidates whose names are mentioned. The Herald should prepare to follow public sentiment. It cannot lead it. If the western man is not nominated, the west is going to name the nominee.

Past but recent history is recalled by the Philadelphia Record, when it answers a correspondent's inquiry as to whether the Bering sea question was before the Cleveland administration by saying:

A treaty was negotiated by Secretary Bayard with the British government which, if ratified, would have settled all disputes in regard to the fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. But this treaty was rejected by a partisan senate, solely for the purpose of depriving a democratic administration of the credit of having made a settlement of the controversy.

Over against this petty action of partisan republican senators set the unanimous vote in the senate this week, sustaining the action of the present administration on this question. Then be proud of yourself for being a democrat—if you are; and ashamed of the bigotry of your party if you are a republican.

Uniform celebration of Columbus day on October 14 of this year is suggested. The grounds of the Columbian exposition in Jackson Park, Chicago, are to be formally dedicated on that day, and the proposition is for some national observance of the world-affecting event the day commemorates. To have a holiday the nation over, set apart by formal proclamation by the governors of the separate states; to have exercises in which the school children, these men and women of the future, shall participate; and to have these exercises so far uniform that the same songs shall echo from every corner of our great country, arising at the same hour in cities, towns, villages, and the school houses of the country districts—it is a patriotic, sensible and feasible scheme.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The republican majority in Toledo is conceded to be large unless reasons of an extraordinary nature make the contrary true. Without special effort, and without resorting to tricks, the majority party ought to be able to win elections in this city. Surely, if there be no reason for a change of local politics, it is wholly unnecessary for the republican managers to resort to abuse and misrepresentation to secure victory.

Now, what is the situation?

There never was a local campaign in Toledo when the republicans were so energetic with doubtful methods as now.

Every machine of republican politics is in active use, and unscrupulous men and agencies are employed.

Every office holder in Toledo has been assessed one-tenth of his salary to help elect the republican ticket next Monday.

Every ward worker is under pay. A presidential campaign would not enlist more activity among this class of people.

The abuse of democratic candidates was never more vile, the lying never more glaring. It is simply astonishing the way the two organs, the Express and the Blade, one a German and the other an English paper, allude to the democratic candidate for police commissioner, Col. J. H. Puck, a man who did not seek the nomination, but a man also, against whom an upright, honest, well-meaning person cannot say one word. His life is as an open book in this community, and there is not a blot or a dirt spot on a single page. Yet the Blade says he is a bad man, and is the candidate of bummers and thugs, for a purpose. Such accusations are slander and libel of the meanest character. The bum element and the thug element had nothing whatever to do with the democratic ticket this year, and a cleaner ticket never was presented to the voters of Toledo than the democrats offer for the suffrages of the people next Monday.

While the Blade is posing as a God and morality organ and abusing Col. Puck, the Express says Puck is a Sunday advocate, and urges all foreigners to vote against him. It is astonishing that the respectable Express should now be so unrespectable—astonishing that the two organs feel obliged to pull both ends of the political string for republican votes in a republican community.

This is a sample of the republican campaign work. In turn, the whole democratic ticket is attacked. Why? Why, we say, do republican bosses resort to these things? Why do they bring to their assistance a secret political society as an annex of attack and a weapon of slander? What's the matter with the local republican situation that these extraordinary methods seem necessary?

There is only one reason: They fear defeat. The republican leaders realize forcefully that republican local government has been a failure in Toledo.

There is a call for a change because recklessness, extravagance and corruption have marked the footsteps of republican office holding.

There is a demand for a change because taxes have enormously increased under republican rule.

There is a demand for a change because republican councilmen have been tools of rings and corporations.

These reasons, and more, impel the republican bosses to extraordinary effort to hold on and still further use this city and the money of taxpayers for selfish and mercenary purposes.

It is wholly unnecessary to particularize. The office-holding part of the republican party is honey-combed with practices of the worst sort, and reform is demanded as never before in Toledo. There should be a change of city officers and a change in the council.

The Bee realizes how strongly entrenched are the republican ringsters, but there is a great body of honest republicans in Toledo who do not approve these methods of the past few years, and it is this class of citizens that can, and ought, and we believe will, respond to the call to public duty on Monday. A change can not make matters worse. A change will be better for the city and the taxpayers. Think of these things carefully between now and Monday, and cast your ballots for Toledo, as Toledoans should.

TAXES AND MORTGAGES.

It is an idle question to ask who should pay the tax on mortgaged land, the mortgagee or the mortgager. The borrower always does pay it, in one form or another. In states where statutory enactments concerning mortgages have exempted the giver of the mortgage and placed the burden of tax-paying upon the holder, men desiring to raise money upon land have found it necessary to voluntarily assume the tax and to have such an agreement form a part of the contract under which their loan was secured.

The Massachusetts mortgage exemption law was passed early in the '80s, its express purpose being to relieve land owners of the burden of double taxation. In March, 1890, Mr. Henry Winn, of Boston, addressing a farmers' institute in that state, said:

"This law has been in force nine years, and I challenge you to cite a single instance where the lender has borne the tax on the mortgaged land. It is patent and known of all men that the borrower always does agree in the mortgage to bear the tax and leave the lender free. Unless, then, the lender has reduced his interest charge by reason of the law, the borrower has not profited one penny by it—nay, he is worse off than before, for he is compelled to pay his share of the taxes the lender got rid of."

Mr. Winn cited a number of opinions of eminent men, tax commissioners, professors of political economy and other publicists, that interest rates were increased and taxes were not lessened by the operations of the law, and that while there had been a general reduction in the cost of borrowing money on all other securities, the vexatious provisions of this law had kept the reduction from benefiting those who offered land security for loans.

The legislature of Michigan in its session of 1891 passed a law placing the land tax on the holder of a mortgage upon it. The supreme court of the state has held the law constitutional, by a decision of three of its judges, two dissenting, and it is said the case will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States on the question of violation of contract as to existing mortgages.

Notwithstanding experience where mortgage exemption laws prevail has demonstrated that it is the money lender who is exempted, and that no sooner has such legislation been enacted than it becomes extremely difficult to borrow, the money lender preferring to put his capital into other states, a number of states persist in demanding laws similar to those of Massachusetts and Michigan. Ohio is among the number, and the lower house has passed the Clapp bill, ostensibly for the relief of farmers, which is bound to work to their detriment. It should be killed in the senate.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Every citizen of Toledo will admit that the streets of Toledo have been horribly dirty the past year, but they do not know that the present street commissioner, Mr. Bower, has already anticipated and used $22,000 of the money collected for this year. He has spent the money and still the streets are dirty, except the few he is scraping now for election effect. A change is needed in this office. Mr. Bower has not been a success.

New York has been seven years getting ready to lay the corner stone of the Grant monument. It is proposed to celebrate that ceremony April 27, the anniversary of the General's birth. The city is so elated with signs of a forward movement it is talking now, through its newspapers, of building a memorial for Mary, the mother of Washington. It is hoped the generations will remember about Mary until the monument is completed.

What culpable carelessness of parents is involved in the report from Chicago of a boy aged five years, shooting himself to death with a revolver which he carried to school in his pocket. Edward Wakefield's saying, that the babies play with revolvers in this country, and which the Bee characterized as absurd, seems somewhat verified.

The two conferences of the New York district will vote overwhelmingly against the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. If there is victory for the women at Omaha in May next, it must come from western Methodists, whose expression thus far is strongly in favor of their admission.

The size and diversified climate of some of our states is shown by the appointment of two "arbor days" for different localities in the same state. Gov. Pattison has appointed April 14 and May 6.

Nevada Stewart will give the organs a chance for more silver jingle, in the senate Monday. Will the same kind of a racket be as wicked when the republicans are exploiting themselves on the subject?

Paderewski, with the flowing locks, has sailed homeward, carrying in his inside pocket over $75,000 good American money clean profit. No wonder old-world artists "love America."

Or what or where may be your pain
From scalp to toe or finger tip,
Just poke down quinine grain on grain
And say you've got the grip.

The New York state assembly has just made a law permitting women to vote for school commissioners.

Tourgee predicts a race war. He is wanting material for another political novel.

There's Alger, yet.

MENTIONED ON THE STREETS.

That Old Scratch will be out in all his glory next Monday.

That the Cornell boys will have a big house at their concert Thursday night.

That the spring fever is on at a great heat, nearly every one being somewhat afflicted.

That the girls are looking up their parasols, and are quite anxious to put them into use.

That the new parlor cars on the Hocking Valley supply a long felt want, and one that will be appreciated.

That the fine weather has afforded opportunity for the display of some beautiful spring garments.

That the milliners are busy putting Easter bonnets in shape for those who are able to afford the luxury.

That a thousand Methodists are expected at the union social at St. Paul's church next Wednesday evening.

That the circuit court spends spare moments wrestling with the street railroad controversy recently submitted.

That Toledo's ball club had its usual luck in having one of its members seriously injured in the first game.

That yachtsmen are looking with longing eyes toward Gard island and other points of interest down the river.

That a delegation of Toledoans go to Columbus Tuesday to labor with the senators for and against the natural gas bond bill.

That the appointment of Mayor Emmick as oil inspector, as announced in the Bee, was received with varied expressions of pleasure and regret.

That the gas trustees object to retaining the disputed words in the bill authorizing the payment of the debt restrained by the circuit court decision.

That city officials had to hand out a good-sized portion of their March salaries to aid in the election of republican councilmen, but it is money thrown away.

That a new term of the common pleas court will begin next Tuesday, and attorneys will govern themselves accordingly.

That Judge Millard found himself in the First ward democratic club meeting this week, and expressed surprise that he had not gotten into a prayer meeting, as he had intended to.

That Leopold Schafer, the republican candidate for councilman in the Second ward, is "setting 'em up to the boys" hourly, but at the same time claims that his pocket is not a flour barrel.

That the cyclers, male and female, are out in full force once more for the season.

That two or three of Toledo's churches are without pastors, but the congregations are on the lookout for good men.

That as finally arranged, little Ottawa must remain with Lucas county, and Fulton and Wood, too. Ottawa's faithful democrats deserved better treatment, but probably not from a republican legislature.

That the deadly parallel, used in connection with the political columns of the German and English republican evening organs on the police commissionership, would develop a peculiar state of things. Col. Puck is being assailed as a saloon man in one paper and because he is not in the other.

MICKY COMMENTS

On the Cleaning the Streets Are Now Receiving.

Say, Mister Editur, hev yer noticed how clean der streets is lately? Gosh, but de street commissioner hes got a lot uv gangs scraping up der dirt. If he keeps on at dis rate dey won't be no pavements left purty soon. I tink dey is a funny thing about dis business, fur de streets hes been so muddy dat in some places dey had to run round in scows lik yer see in der picturs of dat Dago town dey call Venice.

De people hes bin sloppin round in de slush an cussin fur a year, but dat didn't mak no difference ter Hank so long as he could tie his nag on de corner uv Superior and Monroe streets, until last week, when all to wunst he began scraping as though he wuz going to find gold plunkers under de mud, an everybody as could handle a hoe had a job, I'd like to find out de reason fur dis, see?

Now Reddy, dat's me pard, his old grandad is scrapin on de streets, an he sez it's cuz 'lection is comin next Monday, an all de folks as is workin' on de streets hes ter vote fur Bower agin, an de city pays de bill. See?

Now I cudent bleeve dat, an I want ter ex yur opinion. I tink he knows he ain't got no show agin Louis Steuer an he wants ter clean things up an get in nice shape fur de new commissioner. Dey ain't no use in running a cove down coz its lection time.

Of course all dem as is workin on de grade will vote fur Bower, but den didn't he give em a week's work. See?

Now all dis monkey bizness is what I'd like ter know about, fur I think he could hev cleaned the streets a long time ago. See?

Yurs Respeckfully,
MICKEY.

MARGINAL NOTES.

When you read a word picture of a scene does the scene at once rise before you in form and color? Do you feel its warmth and breathe its atmosphere? Then you have an imagination that is worth living to enjoy. When you go to a play and a man or woman looks from an upper window of the stage scenery, do you see a furnished chamber behind them? If he or she calls down to say "the fire is out and I am freezing," or "the baby is asleep, be still," do you see the cold hearth, or the little crib? When the hero of "Peaceful Valley" goes into the closet and brings forth "mother's" gown to hunt for the pocket, do you behold a row of old-fashioned garments hanging primly on pegs? Then happy (or miserable, as the case may be) are you, if it falls to your lot to be a play-goer. How much we see in this world without the medium of these wonderful eyes of ours. Do you ever think of it? What and from whence is this phantasmagoria of the brain that memory and imagination are able to conjure in a second of time in such reality that the present fades away and the eyes which look, see not their near surroundings? Strange, strange! How far short of our outreachings science halts and stumbles. What a circumscribed world is that of the agnostic—he who gives credence only to what he sees, experiences and understands. Rather have too much faith, fancy, hope, memory and imagination, each and all, that translate you into the invisible world, than to sit stubbornly deaf and blind even to the beauty that clusters around your daily path. Blessed is he who can see the delectable mountains and put his feet in their winding paths and smell the fragrance of the flowers that grow in the nooks and carpet the trysting places. Such an one can sit in his easy chair and climb with the cold and weary pilgrim who scales the icy ladders that lead up to the clouds. He can go now, to "old Madrid and sweet Seville," along with this chatty tourist whom I have waylaid in the Fortnightly Review:

Madrid is picturesque enough, with its white awnings drawn across the narrow streets from one housetop to the other, and the clusters of lovely carnations hanging down from the window-sills in gorgeous showers of red and yellow blossoms. It is pretty seeing the Spanish peasants and hearing them sing their quaint and rather unsatisfactory songs (they always seem to end by coming down on to the wrong note), and playing guitars, mandolins, and clacking on their castanets. I was disappointed with the Spanish women, for I had always believed and expected them to be beautiful, with olive skins and "Spanish eyes;" instead of which they are round little puddings, with voices which would put a peacock to shame. The men are better looking; I like their smart little Eton jackets and pigtails. We did not stay long in Madrid, though quite long enough for me. Off we went to Cordova, which is really lovely, and gave me an impression of abroadness, with its funny streets, so narrow that the houses almost touch each other, and cut up into the most impossible corners and alleys; so pretty, with courtyards full of the loviest flowers and fountains, guarded by gates of beautiful and delicate ironwork.

"I never shall forget the hot breath of air, heavy with the scent of orange-blossom, when I opened the little narrow wooden door in the big wall and stepped through into the orange grove, in the middle of which stands the mosque of the ancient Moors, like a lovely dream, surrounded with orange-trees covered with fruit and flowers, starlike among the dark, shining leaves. Little green lizards run up and down the stems. At the stone fountain, in the center of the grove, there stood a group of picturesque brown women filling their graceful earthenware water-pots, while they laughed and chattered to the boys and men, who seem to spend their lives basking in the sun and smoking cigarettes.

I think it does a North American good to present to him such pictures of southern laziness. Pitiable, isn't it, that we can only half understand and will never know what it is like, only as we imagine? We can't bask in the sunshine and revel in blooming groves and fragrant gardens and make millionaire fortunes. That settles it for us—all of us, except a few "cranks" who get laughed at or scolded for their wicked idleness and unthrift.

It is written that Gladstone's indorsement gave Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere" its momentum, and from its sale she has been able to net about $90,000. He was invited to start "The History of David Grieve" on its way rejoicing, but wrote back on a postal card that he hadn't time. It is whispered that he has had to bear a deal of chaffing about his boom of the book aforesaid, and of Marie Bashkirtseff's dairy. His pronunciamento upon this abnormal production has been published with every issue of the book. The grand old man begins to wonder if he has been imposed upon and if he, in turn, has imposed upon the public.

In Charles F. Richardson's "Choice of Books" this passage (quoted from Frederic Harrison) is found with a reader's pencil mark denoting approval:

Every book that we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose; every bit of stray information which we cram into our heads without any sense of its importance means a bit of useful information crowded out. The stored thought of mankind—the knowledge, is now grown to such prodigious proportions that even the learned whose lives are given to study can only pick up crumbs that fall from the table of truth. Books differ in value as diamonds do from the sands of the sea shore. What are the books, in our little remnant of reading time it is most vital for us to know?

This is a question the wise student will seek to answer. There's a deal of mental dyspepsia from promiscuous cramming.

Turning another page in the same volume we find more marked paragraphs:

The pure and wholesome heart of humanity—that thing which we call conscience—is the guide of readers as it is of every other class of workers in life. * * A serious percentage of books are not worth reading at all. * * A generation which will listen to Pinafore for three hundred nights, and will read Zola's seventeenth romance, can no more read Homer than it could read a cuneform inscription.

Schopenhauer says:

"Only those writers profit us whose understanding is keener, more lucid than our own, who quicken our thoughts, and lead us whither alone we could not find our way."

Carlyle said, "Know ye not that thought is stronger than artillery-parks, molding the soft clay?"

In his pamphlet on "Life as a Fine Art," Louis James writes: "All truly artistic productions concentrate attention and command applause, not so much by rigid perfection of detail as by their evident unity of plan and conception. * *

The Art-Spirit commandeth us, Love books. They are embodied thoughts. They bring to your mind the wisdom of the past, the companionship of master minds. Make good books your companions and friends. But choose wisely: shut the door to those which belittle life or dissipate its golden opportunities. Do not become a mere book-worm or encyclopedia of undigested facts. Be something more than a copyist of the style or thought of other men."

"Read only to start your own team," Mr. Emerson said to his student friend. Do not live exclusively on books. Mingle also with the living world. Cultivate the love of learning; this, says Sir John Lubbock, "is better than learning itself."

E. C. T.

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA CURED.

If suffering, send this slip from the Bee, with a 2-cent stamp, to W. H. HIRI & Co., Detroit, Mich. We will send a bottle of medicine free.

UNCLE JONATHAN

Becomes a Paving Contractor and Suddenly Comes to Grief.

My Dear Nephew: I am a month older and know a heap more. Now don't you be too rejoiceful, because, I have stored away this extra knowledge, for it is of no present account to me.

You remember I resolved to be a street fixer. I wish I had not. It would have been better for me if I had not overheard that friend of Councilman Waters say his measure was a soft snap.

I have come to the sad but wise conclusion that soft snaps are not reserved for men who are learning the ways of a big city. They invariably go to men who have marched in the procession some time. Just why I have come to this conclusion you will presently know.

Having firmly resolved to be a contractor I procured some beautiful cards on which were printed these words:

JONATHAN BUSEMBARK,
Street Fixer.

That was modest enough for a beginner, and suggestive enough for partnership friendship, and I at once commenced placing them where they would do the most good. I fancied several councilmen winked when they sized me up, but I took that as a sign of encouragement and cultivated their friendship.

The next meeting of the council committee the Broadgauge Boulevard improvement was to be let and this was my chance. I studied the specifications very carefully and though there were many things about the curbing and catch basins and manholes, and so forth, that were Greek to me, the main job was to be a pavement of blocks, and I concluded to take it and show the city chaps that I could keep up with the procession any day in the week.

I kept my own counsel and by showing my business card to the city clerk I examined a number of previous awards for the same kind of work.

By averaging the jobs of the last year, I found that the other friends of the councilmen stuck pretty close to the same figures. That was my cue, so I plumped in a bid two-thirds as high as the soft snap bid that took the Columbus avenue job. I thought that would be a winner and it was. I was away down low, and the other boys were mad and I noticed the councilmen looked sympathizing like to all their friends that were left. It took a good deal of figuring before they let me have it, and I began to see there might be some fun.

But I'm getting the cart of my story before the horse. When I was studying the specifications the bond question was a poser. Precious few people did I know in the city and less knew me, and nobody like seemed to care for me. Guess they hadn't time, they were so busy themselves. Now if I'd been home it would have been different. All the neighbors at the Corners would have come to the front with me and even helped dig the street to do me a good turn.

In my distressful state of mind, I called upon Alderman Gregg for advice. He read my suggestive card very carefully two or three minutes and said a street fixer ought to know how to fix things. I kind of smiled at his pun, but as he looked serious like, I caught on very soon and said I guessed so too, and then he invited me to a seat in his front room where the blinds were shut.

He wanted to know what was in it, and I said blocks. He didn't like that and I didn't repeat it. Perhaps if I had said rocks he would have been more friendly.

However, after backing and filling a few times I braced up and told the Alderman that I was disposed to be friendly to any reasonable extent, as I had a soft snap in the figures I should put in.

The upshot of the matter was that we became silent partners and to make a long story short he sent for a curbstone bond broker, who, after being winked at by the Alderman, agreed to furnish my bond if I should let him keep $500 of my money till the job was done.

I went home from that talk stepping very high. I was getting on amazing like.

To come back to my story, the committee awarded the job of fixing Broadgauge Boulevard to Jonathan Busembark, and the councilmen and aldermen approved the letting.

I had carefully looked up the price of cedar blocks before I put in the bid and thought I was all right. But here was where I was lame. When I came to buy it was different like, and prices had gone way up.

I afterwards learned those blamed other contractors stood in with the timber men and didn't propose to have a greeny from the country come to town and take away their jobs. But your uncle Jonathan hasn't lived all these years for nothing and I told 'em to go to thunder. Don't know whether they went or not; any way I didn't buy any of their old sap-eaten blocks, as you will see later on.

In due time I took a look at the road to be fixed and found a man already on the ground to boss the job. I didn't exactly like that but said nothing. He looked as if I ought to cultivate his friendship too, but I didn't then.

The grade stakes were set and I put a lot of teams at work. Somehow the work hitched along and nobody seemed to have a kind word for me. In about a week I tumbled and made a fast friend of the inspector. That was a ten strike, but I'm not going to tell you just what I did, for you will say I was a big fool. May be I was.

Now, there are some things that I'm bound to believe I know as well as anybody else, anyhow in this city, where they don't know anything about big woods and native trees. So, says I, they may run up the price of cedar blocks on me, but I can go out in the country to Tim Muggin's saw mill and get some nice buss wood tops sawed up; they will last longer, cost me a heap less, and the city chaps will not know anything about it. Not that I wanted to cheat or defraud the city, no, indeed; I was too well brought up in the fear of the law for that, but I was going to run that Broadgauge Boulevard fixing myself, so I was—and I tried, if I didn't succeed.

Holy Moses, what a fix I would have been in when the first load of blocks came, if it hadn't been for my friend the inspector, for, as bad luck would have it the contractors who didn't get the job happened along and one of them afterward told me he was raised in a saw mill himself and knew a thing or two about wood.

Alderman Gregg, my silent partner, chanced in that neighborhood the same time and after he and the inspector swapped winks the disappointed contractors retired from the street and I was unmolested the rest of the day.

My blocks looked real pretty in the street and I began to think basswood would be a sure go. That's where I made a mistake. I see now it would have been better to have made more friends.

After awhile the men that owned the earth on Broadgauge Boulevard commenced moving and every move made me feel kind of queer like. The next day, or the next after, I've forgotten which, and it don't matter nohow, the council ordered me to stop work, for a special meeting was called to investigate my job.

I saw it all when I opened the door. The councilmen were the most solemn looking folks I ever saw, and over in a corner sat the friends of the council who tried to get the job but were fooled by me, the new street fixer.

In about two minutes I saw my jig was up and I sent a wink by a small boy to my friend Alderman Gregg. He at once moved a recess of half an hour, and, as he was an influential member, they agreed.

Me and the alderman slipped out and compared notes. He allowed it was a bad job and I voted the same way. He said he had seen more desperate cases, and that made me feel a little better.

The long and short of our talk was that my salvation from a racket before court was the $500 which I let the alderman's friend, the broker, keep for me. It was money earned by hard work on the old place at the Corners, but I was glad I brought it along to the city, for by this time, I'm bound to confess, I was pretty well scared myself, though my friend Gregg didn't take on so bad as I did. I told him to do as he pleased, and he did. We went back to the meeting and Alderman Gregg, seeing as how there might be trouble, moved that "owing to Mr. Busembark's lack of knowledge of the usual way of fixing streets, that he be relieved from the job, without recourse for the grading and other work already done, and that the bondsman be held to see that I complied with this order."

As I had already spent near a thousand dollars on the job in grading and for basswood, it didn't take long for me to see that my soft snap had sudden-like become very hard.

Well, they did it just that way and my friend Alderman Gregg and his friend the broker reserved unto themselves until a future time the $500. I hadn't the heart to object, though I wanted to.

I have come to the conclusion that I am not the right kind of a street fixer for this city, however good I might be at the Corners. I have laid away my business cards and most likely I shall not want them any more. I have considerable experience and so has the broker and my friend the alderman. Theirs is a more profitable kind and they must feel more comfortable like.

I am in a meditative mood to-night and am thinking a heap. Perhaps the sun will shine brighter to-morrow

Yours hopefully,
JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

THE BEE INQUIRY BOX.

Information Asked For and Furnished as to Courts, Etc.

Please answer the following in your Saturday issue:

1. Which is the higher, a district or a circuit court?
2. Of which circuit is Ohio a part?
3. Who is judge of this circuit court?
4. How many district courts in Ohio?
5. Of which district court is Sandusky county a part?
6. Who is judge of this court?
7. Where does the above court hold its sessions?
8. Is there a customs house at Toledo?
9. Is there a chief justice of this state?
10. Where is the nearest customs house to Toledo?—Subscriber.

Lindsey, O.

1. The United States circuit court is higher than the United States district court, though each has original jurisdiction in certain cases. There are no state district courts in Ohio.
2. The Sixth circuit, comprising the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan.
3. Hon. Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee.
4. Two districts in four sub-divisions.
5. The western sub-division of the northern district.
6. Hon. A. J. Ricks.
7. In Toledo.
8. Yes, in the postoffice building, corner St. Clair and Madison streets.
9. We have, properly speaking, no office of chief justice in Ohio. Five judges constitute the Bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, each elected for a term of five years, one retiring annually. The one whose term next expires serves as chief justice, and the present incumbent is Hon. Marshall J. Williams. The other judges are: F. J. Dickman, William T. Spear, Joseph B. Bradbury and Thaddeus A. Minshall.
10. There is a customs officer at all ports of entry. The nearest customs house to Toledo (in Ohio territory) is at Sandusky city.

THREE FIRES IN A DAY.

Paducah, Ky., April 2.—Three fires broke out in this city yesterday in different portions of the town, and for a time it was feared the town would be destroyed.

The residences burned were those of Fred Schroeder, J. F. Martin and Mrs. Harry Beal. The total loss is about $15,000.

There is great rejoicing at Yale over the abdication of Lieut. Totten. The university has no sort of use for a man who predicts the end of the world while Harvard has the prestige of the last victory at New London.—Kansas City Star.

When gazing in your lover's eyes,
How soon his sense of rapture dies
If there's no sweetness in the breath;
If by your failing teeth be shown
That SOZODONT to you's unknown,
And that your mouth is suffering death.

Housekeepers

Will Find great care necessary to prevent danger to the family food through the introduction of the low grade baking powders that contain lime and alum.

All baking powders that are offered the public under misrepresentation as to their ingredients are to be avoided.

Baking powders now advertised as having published upon their labels all the ingredients used in them are shown by the Government investigation to have in their composition four different substances not upon their label, amounting to a large per cent. of their entire weight, two of which substances are *lime and sulphuric acid!* Most of the alum powders are sold by falsely representing them as pure and wholesome cream of tartar powders.

Protection from alum baking powders can be had only by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal. All official tests prove it to be a cream of tartar baking powder superior to all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness.

See that no baking powder is received into your kitchen in place of the Royal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

McKinley, too, sees that Rhode Island is in danger of being lost to his ism, and loyally rallies to the support of his chief senatorial coadjutor, Aldrich.—Boston Globe.

A German scientist has discovered that death as the result of a fall from a high place is entirely painless. This should be comforting to Ben Harrison.—Chicago Times.

After they have arrested a few more Chicago aldermen for having been bribed, it might be a good idea to get after the bribers. If it hadn't been for the bribers the aldermen would necessarily have been innocent.—Boston Herald.

The anarchists of Paris have been given 24 hours to leave French soil. It would facilitate matters and rid the earth of several objectionable characters if there was a string with a noose at the end attached to this order.—Buffalo News.

The report of Mr. Blaine's resignation is hardly worth noticing, but it gives another occasion to express the hope that he may serve out his term. His name alone dignifies an administration which without it would be little better than a poor joke.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The people still rule in this country except where a republican hold-over blocks the way or pocket-borough control gives power to a minority. Rhode Island is a democratic state and is entitled to a democratic government and a democratic senator in congress.—New York World.

A London clergyman recently preached to a congregation of poor people in the slums on the topic "How to be Happy Though Hungry." Emperor William has sent for ten copies of the sermon for distribution to the German workmen.—Rochester Post-Express.

When the colored men divide upon political questions as white men do, not sentimentally, in grateful remembrance of some past party achievement, but practically, with a discriminating understanding of ends to be gained, they may then count on getting "recognition."—Chicago News.

Foraker achieved a triumph over McKinley in the organization of the republican state central committee of Ohio, on Friday night last. The Foraker candidate for chairman of the committee, C. P. Griffin, of Toledo, beat McKinley by a vote of 11 to 10, and Foraker's friends elected their candidate for secretary by a vote of 13 to 8. This was a triumph over Sherman as well as McKinley.—Atlanta Journal.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness, *and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.* It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.

It is to YOUR INTEREST to SEE US before you buy, as we can do your pocket book a favor, give us a trial order.

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25,000 "	White "	10c "	
20,000 "	Gilt papers "	15c "	
20,000 "	" "	20c "	
20,000 "	" "	25c "	
15,000 "	" "	30c "	
15,000 "	" "	40c "	

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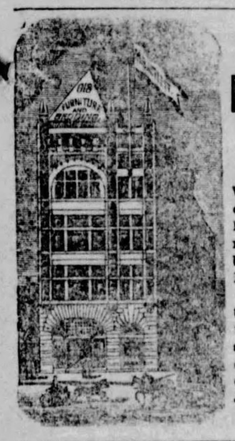

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Fishing Tackle.

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Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

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DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

Street Commissioner—Louis Steuer.
Police Clerk—George W. Leibius.
Police Commissioner—John H. Puck.
Gas Trustees—Short term, F. C. Lauer; full term, O. A. Browning.
Water Works Trustee—George B. Hull.
Cemetery Trustee—William Beatty.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas E. Rooney, James H. Spain, Charles I. Scott.
Constable—John Kani.

THE WARD TICKETS.

First Ward.
Alderman—Frederick Schulty.
Councilman—Rudolph P. Mathias.
Assessor—E. D. Scrafford.

Second Ward
Councilman—Theodore Schmitt.
Board of Education—Samuel Kohn.
Assessor—James Conlisk.

Third Ward.
Alderman—Sylvester Lamb.
Councilman—Edwin D. Simonds.
Assessor—Thos. O'Neill, sr.

Fourth Ward.
Councilman—John Daly.
Board of Education—Charles Zirwas.
Assessor—Gotlieb Scherlitz.

Fifth Ward.
Alderman—Michael Graham.
Councilman—Frank Coleman.
Assessor—Frank Tillman.

Sixth Ward.
Councilman—Sanford W. Cook.
Board of Education—Harrison Hathaway.
Assessor—Eugene Mauter.

Seventh Ward.
Alderman—W. R. Hedge.
Councilman—John Felker.
Assessor—Anton Szyperski.

Eighth Ward.
Councilman—L. W. Walker.
Board of Education—A. E. Wilson.
Assessor—Wm. Gimsen.

Ninth Ward.
Alderman—Fred H. Wolfman.
Councilman—Anthony C. Bay.
Assessor—Albert Cunz.

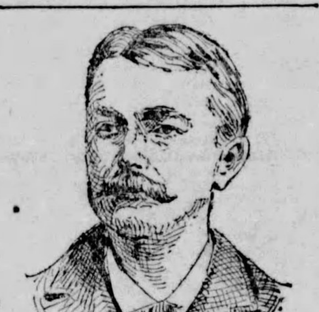
THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Now About Closed on the City and Ward Tickets.

The Democratic Nominees Are Men of Standing,

Worthy of the Hearty Support of the Voters—A Glance at the Gentlemen Who Are Upon the Ticket.

There is not a citizen of Toledo who will not readily admit that for the past two years the streets have been in worse condition than they have ever been in before, and that is saying a great deal. Henry Bower, who has been commissioner during that time, has proven incompetent in every respect. This view has not been confined to democrats. The republican newspapers, except during the past two weeks, have frequently referred to the fact that Bower was not paying attention to his duties. Knowing this to be true, ought not a change to be made for business reasons, leaving the matter of politics out of the question? In the event of election, Bower would take the favorable vote as license to run the office to suit himself. On the other hand, the democracy presents Mr. Louis Steuer—a practical man, a clean man, a working man—for the position, feeling that his election would be a move in the right direction. Mr. Steuer has been employed at Berdan & Co.'s in a responsible position for 13 years; is a citizen who born and brought up in Toledo, and has the ability necessary in a public officer to achieve success. He is not the candidate of a clique, not will his horse be tied in front of Jake Hoffman's saloon at all hour's of the day. Three hundred men will not be employed in one week, as has been the case under Bower for the past six days, but the promise can safely be made that work will be done in its season, and done properly. It is because of this the Bee heartily supports Mr Steuer, and believes that he will be triumphantly elected, as he ought certainly to be. Vote for Louis Steuer.



Louis Steuer, Candidate for Street Commissioner.

Toledoans, irrespective of party, have been sorely grieved at the scandals emanating from the police clerk's office in the past few years, and have anxiously awaited the opportunity to make a change. Knowing this feeling, the democratic party has chosen one of its brightest and most popular young men in the person of George W. Leibius. That the choice has met with popular approval has been evident since the day of the convention. Nominated by acclamation, Mr. Leibius has made friends, not only among democrats, but with a large class of republicans who will place the city's interests above party. The scramble for the office in the republican convention, with the final selection of the least deserving of the candidates, has left the opposition to Mr. Leibius in a disorganized condition, and the forces will fall on Coalwell with a telling effect on Monday. It is pleasing to contemplate that the city will have an excellent police clerk as a result. Vote for George W. Leibius.

George W. Leibius, Candidate for Police Clerk.

Col. John H. Puck is the democratic candidate for police commissioner, and it is no disparagement to former nominees to say that a more fitting nomination has never been made. An intelligent citizen, a careful business man, a good soldier and prominent Grand Army worker, a disciplinarian in every particular, Mr. Puck is just the man for the office for which he has been selected. He has served his ward in the board of education and his county in the legislature, and though in both instances his party was in the minority, yet his judgment was sought and his opinions acted upon favorably. As the head of a large manufacturing concern, he has dealt so justly with his employes that the concern has never figured in strikes or other labor troubles. Mr. Puck was not named as the candidate of any faction, nor has he a mission to remove competent officials. On the contrary, he is practically the candidate of the people, to perform his duties with only the good of the city in view. Such being the case, Col. Puck is deserving of cordial support, and that he will receive it appears to admit of no doubt. Vote for John H. Puck.

The democratic nominees for gas trustee, Theodore C. Lauer and O. A. Browning, are competent in every particular. Mr. Lauer is a mechanic, holding an important position in the Wabash shops as truck foreman, one that calls for the display of mechanical ingenuity. The gas plant is in need of practical suggestions, and no man is better fitted for this task than Mr. Lauer. With Mr. Browning Toledoans in general are well acquainted. He has been engaged in business enterprizes for years, and has the confidence of the commercial community. With the addition of these two gentlemen to the gas board, taxpayers will rest assured that the affairs of the plant will be carefully attended to. Vote for Lauer and Browning.

Voters of Toledo will be called on to vote for men to fill the offices of magistrate of the "poor man's court" next Monday. The two parties have selected their candidates, of whose qualifications the people are to pass judgment at the polls. The democratic nominees are James H. Spain, Charles I. Scott and Thomas E. Rooney, all poor but worthy men who, if elected, would administer justice to rich and poor alike. The republican nominees are reputable party men and clever enough citizens, but the impression prevails that they are of those whose judgment would be liable to render a verdict, as suggested by Mr. Byron Ritchie, "judgment for the plaintiff," especially if the defendant was able to carry his suit to a higher court. Vote for the democratic nominees.

George B. Hull, the candidate for water works trustee, is a member of the firm of Brown, Erger & Hull, one of the reliable houses of Toledo. Mr. Hull is acquainted with municipal affairs, having served a term in the council from the Seventh ward. The popularity of Mr. Hull was shown by his election to the council in such a strong republican ward by nearly 200 majority. Confidence of his constituents was never betrayed, neither will the people of the city have reason to regret his membership on the water works board. With half a million dollars of bonds to refund, the new machinery to be placed, extensions to be made, etc., the services of a man like George Hull cannot be overestimated. Vote for George B. Hull.

The Polish voters of Toledo asked recognition of their efforts in behalf of the party, and Mr. John Kani was placed on the ticket for constable. The office is an important one, but there is no reason to believe otherwise than that Mr. Kani will prove successful. Vote for John Kani.

The democratic nominees for aldermen are exceptionally strong this spring. The primaries recognized the importance of making choice of good material. The city has been loosely managed for some years, and a halt must be called, or bankruptcy will follow shortly. As it is, it has been necessary to pay commissions to float bonds. This ought not to be so, and would not be if ordinary business tact was observed in administering municipal affairs.

Frederick Shulty, named in the First ward, is a taxpayer, a member of the Western Manufacturing company, and a man who has all his interests in the city, hence his action would be in direct opposition to the course which has been pursued of amassing debt without a knowledge of how it is to be paid. He will never favor such short-sighted legislation as insisting on a one-year ordinance fixing the price of natural gas, when a maximum rate could be made for five years.

Sylvester Lamb, in the Third ward, is also deeply interested in Toledo's welfare. His nomination was not made at the behest of a corporation desiring favors at the hands of the board, but rather was drafted into the service because of the felt need of a man who would rise above this condition and treat all questions arising on their merits. Mr. Lamb is receiving hearty support from many of the leading republicans in the ward, and though there is a large majority against him, it is within the bounds of propriety to claim this will be overcome, as it ought to be under the circumstances.

Michael Graham is the nominee in the Fifth ward. He has served two years in a satisfactory manner, and will be re-elected. Since his nomination attacks of the most brutal character have been made against Mr. Graham, but when the animus is understood, as it is by his constituents, the assaults will prove a boomerang. If Mr. Graham was a pliable tool, he would be more in favor with those who are barking at his heels.

W. R. Hodge, like Mr. Lamb, had no desire to make the race for alderman in the Seventh ward, but obeyed his party's call. He is an enterprising real estate dealer and insurance man, and he would be a valuable acquisition to the upper board. Having an acquaintance with the needs of the city, he has the force to carry his views into effect. Mr. Hodge will prove a wise counselor, and his election is conceded by many well-informed republicans.

Fred H. Wolfman is one of the Ninth ward's active business men. Two years ago Mr. Wolfman was the choice of many residents, but he withstood their appeals. This year he was nominated unanimously, which is a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors. The "pony ward" will be well represented with Mr. Wolfman as alderman.

Voters in each ward should see that their ticket has one of these five gentlemen on it.

What is true of the aldermanic nominees is equally true of the selections made by the democrats for councilmen. Both boards should be democratic that the legislation of the party for the good of the city may be enacted into law. All the gentlemen for the lower board are pledged to reform.

Rudolph P. Mathias, of the First ward, is a painter by profession, a property owner, and in fact his whole family are of the same material. Born and raised in the First, it goes without saying he is acquainted with its people and their views, consequently is well fitted for a public servant.

Theodore Schmitt, of the Second, is secretary of the Mutual Building and Loan company, associated with the leading residents of the city. He was nominated by acclamation against his wishes, and is only a candidate because he is fulfilling his duty as a citizen. Mr. Schmitt has been traduced by the republican organ, but as he is well-known, the abuse will only serve to increase his majority.

Edwin D. Simonds, in the Third ward, is one of the most popular traveling men on the road. He is an attache of Schenck's coal concern, and a gentleman whom it ought to be a pleasure to honor. It is almost too much to expect the Third ward to elect the full democratic ticket, but with such excellent material as Ed. Simonds it is difficult to predict what may happen. One thing is certain, if the Third ward wants a good councilman, Ed. Simonds is "the individual they are after."

John Daly has represented the Fourth ward in the council, and his constituents know of his qualities. He is employed in a responsible position for the C., H. & D. railroad, and is more capable to labor for the Fourth's welfare than his opponent. The ward is naturally democratic, and the cajoling of Mr. Morganthaler and his friends for complimentary votes should not be heeded. Democrats do not desire to be disappointed with an adverse majority from the Fourth this time.

Frank Coleman has been the efficient representative of the Fifth ward for four years, during all of which time his efforts have been only for its advancement. He has been the author of many excellent ordinances, and has fought them to a successful conclusion. In the event of the board being democratic, which is almost certain, the Fifth will have the honor of claiming the next president. Mr. Coleman, of course, will be elected, but the majority should be extraordinarily large.

Sanford W. Cook, the nominee in the Sixth ward, is the leading druggist, a man of clear judgment, and withal a hard worker. He is another of the class who accepted a nomination because his duty was made clear, and in return for the sacrifice of his personal feelings, Mr. Cook could be complimented with a practically unanimous vote.

John Felker is as popular a nominee as could be discovered among Seventh ward democrats. His opponent is not deserving of support; he is inimical to the workingman, he is generally on the wrong side of all questions, and his conduct in assisting to hang up Mr. Voit's nomination has brought on him the wrath of a large circle of the "tin-pail brigade," for whom he has on other occasions expressed contempt. A vote for John Felker retires an unfaithful councilman and elects one who will recognize the fact that he is not a boss but a servant of the people.

Councilman L. W. Walker, who is a candidate for re-election in the Eighth, has been an indefatigable worker in the council. Promptly in his seat, he has given attention to the details of legislation, and as a consequence many grievous errors have been avoided. It is true he is only a one-armed workingman, but he has the qualifications which go to make up an honest and industrious city official. The Eighth ward cannot afford to lose the services of Mr. Walker, and it is hoped he will be returned by a round majority.

"Tony" Bay, as he is familiarly known, is running for his second term in the Ninth ward. He should have been returned by acclamation on account of his good work for the past two years, but the partisan conduct of some would-be office-holders prevented this until next Monday. Mr. Bay's labors on the building ordinances alone developed his ability, not to say anything of his successes in other lines of legislation. He is a bright young man who will make his mark in wider fields, and Ninth ward voters will be ungrateful if they fail to return Mr. Bay.

It would be better for all concerned if the question of politics was never raised in connection with the public schools. Fortunately there has been but little contention of late years in the matter of offices at organization, which fact has added greatly to the high standing which the Toledo schools enjoy. But, since ward caucuses are compelled to make nominations, it is well such good ones have been offered for the consideration of voters.

Mr. Samuel Kohn, in the Second ward, is a graduate of the High school, having studied in all the grades. Necessarily a man coming up in this way is much better qualified to understand the needs of the system to bring about further perfection. This alone makes Mr. Kohn a most desirable candidate, and one for whom parents may cast their votes with satisfaction. Second ward democrats acted with sound judgment when they named Mr. Kohn.

It seems almost superfluous to say anything about Mr. Charles Zirwas, the nominee in the Fourth ward. For several terms Mr. Zirwas was elected by acclamation. He has served as president of the board and on all the important committees. He has been with the schools in their advancement, and may be regarded as a veteran in the work of education in Toledo. There is no doubt of his re-election.

In the Sixth ward Dr. Harrison Hathaway is the candidate. Himself a scholar, his best efforts would be put forth to keep the schools up to the highest mark. The Sixth is a school district almost by itself, and requires considerable attention at the hands of the representative. As Dr. Hathaway mingles with the people daily in his profession, he has means of acquainting himself with many details which are often lost sight of. He is a very proper person to elect.

Mr. Arlon E. Wilson was named by the democrats of the Eighth ward to succeed Mr. Opitz, who has for 10 years been honored as representative on the board. Mr. Wilson will prove a worthy successor. Fitted by education and otherwise, he could not fail to be a very useful member. He has the time and talent at command, and is therefore just the man for the place.

The assessorship is among the most important offices to be filled at Monday's election. On a careful performance of the duties rests great results. The position requires discrimination, good judgment, and much intelligence. The democratic nominees are of this stamp. The candidates are: First ward, E. D. Scrafford; Second, James Conlisk; Third, Thomas O'Neill; Fourth, Gottlieb Scherlitz; Fifth, Frank Tillman; Sixth, Eugene Mauter; Seventh, Anton Szyperski; Eighth, Wm. Gimsen; Ninth, Albert Cunz. Several of these gentlemen have served in the capacity in previous years, and those who have not have a proper conception of the work before them. They are all vastly superior to their opponents, and are therefore entitled to election as a business proposition.

Such in brief is a summary of the qualifications of the candidates on the democratic city and ward tickets, and the judgment of the voters is awaited with confidence that it will be expressed in approval of a large portion of them. The Bee has not indulged in any mud-slinging as to the gentlemen on the opposition ticket. Many of them are excellent citizens, while others ought not, in the very nature of things to be intrusted with any position.

The latter will surely be defeated. The course of the republican evening papers toward some nominees on the democratic ticket has been beneath contempt, and cannot fail to meet with that condemnation so richly deserved. So far as the democratic party is concerned, the committee and candidates have conducted a clean canvass, and whether success or defeat follows, they have a consciousness of having acted as gentlemen, and are content.

Irate Husband:—I want a double-quick, tin-lined divorce. I can't stand the old woman's lectures any longer. Lawyer:—Look here, my friend, a divorce will cost you twice as much as to take your wife to the Hyman Co.'s store, get her a new dress, a cloak, etc., on easy payments. That will make her forget to scold, and will make you both happy and comfortable. One dollar, please. Husband:—That's good advice, and cheap, too. I'll act on it.

LADIES' Jersey Jackets, $1.50.	LADIES' Blazers, $4.00.	LADIES' 3-4 Length Capes, $5.00.	LADIES' NEWMARKETS, $10.00.
MEN'S SUITS, $5.00 UP.	CHILDREN'S SUITS, $2.00 UP.	BOYS' SUITS, $4.00 UP.	MEN'S Spring Overcoats, $8.00 UP.

OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES,

All On Easy Payments!

STRAIGHT DEALING—NO MISREPRESENTATION.

THE HYMAN CO.

212 SUMMIT ST. UP-STAIRS ON THE WHOLESALE SIDE.

WE SELL
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING!
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS!
A FINE VARIETY OF STYLISH
DRESS GOODS!
A Line of Elegant and Choice
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AN ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME
BABY BUGGIES!
AN ARRAY OF BEAUTIFUL
CLOAKS AND CURTAINS!
AND MANY OTHER LINES,
ALL ON EASY PAYMENTS.

BOWER A SPENDTHRIFT,

But No One Would Object if He Spent His Own Money.

Street Commissioner Bower and his friends make the statement that he has been hampered in his work on account of the lack of funds. In the name of all that is fair, how much does he want? He has spent all of last year's income under the levy made, and according to the city auditor's report, recently submitted to the council, he has disbursed over $22,300 of the funds provided for 1892 for the street improvement and sidewalk departments. These are not democratic charges, but any voter who is interested enough to examine may find these figures set forth in Mr. Walker's statement of city finances.

Could there be a more extravagant street commissioner? Bower has been an expensive luxury. Vote him to private life.

AS TO STREET CLEANING.

What Mr. Bower Did to Prevent the Same Being Done.

To the Editor—For the past few years the business men on the prominent streets have been advocating the necessity of having the streets cleaned by contract with machine sweepers two or three times per week, the same as is done in Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities, and the mayor in his message to the council last spring urged upon that body the necessity of having the streets cleaned. A resolution directing the city clerk to advertise for bids to clean the following streets three times per week: Summit, Cherry, Adams and Monroe, was passed by both branches of the council, and the city clerk advertised two weeks for bids to do the work.

Below is a list of the bids that were received by the city clerk, and when the same was to be let to the lowest bidder, at a meeting of the street committee, Bower, the street commissioner, who was present at the time, objected, and kicked the thing overboard, saying he could clean the streets himself three times a week. Now, has Bower done the work? If so, we will leave that to the business men who are located on the above mentioned streets. If Bower had not objected and kicked against the new introduction, our streets would have been cleaned three times per week the past summer, and for a good deal less than it would cost the city to do the work once a week.

Business men who are located on the streets named should remember this on election day, as Street Commissioner Bower is to blame for having our principal streets dirty.

The Bids.

	Summit.	Cherry.
Wm. Ryan	$55.00	$25.00
J. & M. Skehan	30.00	15.00
C. H. Voute	59.10	31.80
H. C. Ernsthausen	24.00	11.00
	Adams.	Monroe.
Wm. Ryan	$18.00	$15.00
J. & M. Skehan	13.00	11.50
C. H. Voute	21.22	17.20
H. C. Ernsthausen	9.50	9.50
A. A. Allen	$500 per month.	

A STATEMENT.

We have noticed several articles in a Toledo paper which in a manner implicate our house, inasmuch as we sold the furniture necessary to furnish the A. P. A. council, No. 2. The request was not made by the committee or any of them that if we would discharge the lady stenographer on account of her religious belief the committee would buy of us. The rumor that has been circulated that we discharged her is not true, as we are well pleased with her services. We simply made a bid and received the contract on account of being the lowest, as the committee said. We never ask the religion or politics of any of our employes, as we believe that to be their privilege. We make this statement to properly set before the public the facts. STOLBERG & PARKS.

I suffered from biliousness, indigestion, etc. Simmons Liver Regulator cured after doctors failed.—W. D. Bird.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Hoar's trouble with his eyes seems to be getting rather serious.

Patsy Sears, of Howard county, Ind., aged 108 years, has been a church member 100 years.

Paderewski has been presented by his Boston admirers with a beautiful wreath of laurel in silver.

Lord Fairfax, the eighteenth Baron Cameron, whose daughter was married in Washington last week to Mr. Smith, is a physician.

The University of Edinburgh will confer the degree of LL.D. on Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner in London.

Mr. Winans, the superintendent of public instruction in Kansas, was formerly a bricklayer in Atchison. He built his own fortune.

Jackson, the new Irish secretary, in a few months has already crossed the Irish channel oftener than Balfour did during his five years' incumbency.

John H. Inman, the richest man of the south, was a drummer boy in the Confederate army, and when the war was over he did not have a cent or a friend to help him.

Marquis di Rudini has received the Black Eagle from Emperor William. This is his second decoration within a year. He got the Black Eye from Mr. Blaine last March.

Gen. Gourko, governor-general of Russian Poland, is a hale and vigorous soldeir of 64 years, and he is not going to resign his place, as has been reported. The czar knows his value too well.

M. Renan says that he made the discovery over forty years ago that by the writing of amusing works one grows sad, and that the best way of remaining merry is to write on serious subjects. To his adherence to this principle he attributes his own cheerful life.

The "calumnies originated by Rosina, Lady Lytton," to which the late Lord Lytton referred in his will, consist of some manuscripts of an autobiographic character called "Nemesis," which his mother, Lady Lytton, left by her will to a Miss Louise Devey. When the "Biography of Edward, Lord Lytton," appeared, some years ago, Miss Devey published the "letters of Lord Lytton to his wife," with extracts from Lord Lytton's autobiography and other documents, "in vindication of her ladyship's memory." The book was a stab by Lady Lytton from the grave at the reputation of her brilliant but erratic husband, and was suppressed. Lady Lytton was a great beauty. She died rather suddenly in 1882, in her eightieth year.

To think "nothing ails you anyhow," is a symptom of dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Call and see us at our new store, 427 Summit, next to Neuhausel Bros. We moved April 1. We still sell our leader, a $35 gold watch for $25.

CAWOOD.

THE DIFFERENCE.

It's nigh on thirty years or more
Since Hannah left her mother,
An' we agreed that she an' I
Could house with one another.

An' all these years of married bliss
That I have shared with Hannah,
Have gone to prove the difference
'Twixt man an' woman's manners.

Now, Hannah has her garden beds,
An' tends her plants an' posies,
While I weed out my turnip plot
An' hoe my early roses.

Then Hannah has her cats an' dogs,
Her poll an' pet canary,
While I think more of useful beasts
Ter keep the farm an' dairy.

We're both contented with our lot;
I let her have her parrots;
She never minds that I prefer
The turnips, beets an' carrots.

For in this life the pretty things
Are put beside the common,
An' that's the reason why a man
Was made to love a woman.

—Helen Chaffee.

BEESWAX.

An Oronogo (Mo.) man bet his whiskers and lost them.

In Lexington, Miss., the postoffice, telegraph office and express office are all run by women.

Of the 182 daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, not one at present issues a Sunday edition.

F. B. Lee, of Trenton, is at work compiling the quaint and almost obsolete dialect expressions used in New Jersey.

The Austrian war minister is about to establish a school to teach practical ballooning for army uses in time of war.

The vegetarian who maintains that eggs should not be eaten because they contain life is rather ovo-doing his prejudices, as it were.

A Malay, a bushman, a Hottentot, and a Kaffir will probably be brought over to disport themselves in native costume at the world's fair.

Desirable public appointments are always in active demand. There were 150 applicants for the position of public executioner for Austria-Hungary.

A fairly expert deaf and dumb person will speak 43 words a minute. A person in possession of speech will probably speak 150 words in the same space of time.

New York is the leading Irish city in the world in point of population. Dublin contains 254,000 human souls and New York claims to have 300,000 Irish citizens.

All the members of the family of the Prince of Wales are poor riders, none of them having ever been able to shine on horseback.

Baron Rothschild has added to his already magnificent collection of butterflies by the purchase of the well-filled cabinets of Baron Von Felder, of Vienna, paying $25,000 for them.

Mr. McIver, one of California's largest wine growers, avers that 90 per cent. of the California wines drank in New York are believed to be imported, otherwise they would not be accepted.

In England they only use 13 pounds of butter a head each year. In this country they use 20 pounds. And not only do Americans use more butter, but just consider how strong some of it is.

The Patagonian lights his pipe, throws himself down with his face toward the ground, and swallows several mouthfuls of smoke in a manner which produces a kind of intoxication lasting several minutes.

Lucy Hooper says that Americans who go to Paris forget all about the Salon and the institute and remember the Casino de Paris and the Moulin Rouge. This allegation is not particularly flattering, but it is undoubtedly true.

A system of heliograph signals which will cover a circle over 100 miles in diameter is to be put in at Pierre, Dak., by the weather bureau. The system will be available for transmitting any kind of news besides weather reports.

The students of Amherst college, in mock national convention assembled, nominated Harrison on the seventh ballot, the vote being: Harrison, 117; Blaine, 89; Sherman, 6; Alger's and McKinley's followers dropped off earlier in the game.

Turgeneff, the Russian novelist, had the largest brain yet recorded by medical science, and the second largest adorned the cranium of a fellow who was a thief by profession and a weak-minded ignoramus by nature.

The conferences for women held at the Collegio Romano in connection with the classes for the higher education of women at the girls' college at the Palombella are attended with great regularity by Queen Margherita.

The late President Grevy, of France, did not die a rich man. His estate is only valued at $1,400,000. There was no water in the affairs he handled, and he hadn't enjoyed the advantages of a Wall street training.

If some wide awake and sensational actress would only purchase those notorious Hargreaves' pearls and advertise that she would wear them on the stage, she'd be justified in demanding that her salary should be doubled and her name billed in larger type.

Professor Colin, of Cornell, says that the man who sells his vote is more to be respected than the man who neglects to exercise his franchise. The recent sun spots may be a professional excuse for the theory that doing a positive wrong is less pernicious than failing to do a possible good.

The army register for 1892 shows that of the 1,589 officers of the line in active service there are but 34 who were commissioned officers prior to 1861, viz.: 19 colonels, 11 lieutenant-colonels, and 4 majors, the last, of course, in the artillery.

The proprietors of the leading hotels in Boston who notified their waiters that every one of them who failed to remove his beard or mustache, if he had one, should be discharged, have rescinded their orders upon the urgent appeal of the waiters.

Two new books of essays by John Vance Cheney, the Californian author, are promised—one to be called "The Golden Guess," a series of essays chiefly on poetry, while the other collection treats of topics of nature and is entitled "Wood Notes Wild," the body of this latter work being by Mr. Cheney's father.

The French crown jewels are said to have once included among their number a perfect dragon, two inches in length, carved from a ruby of the first water. When the summer palace at Pekin was sacked a head of Buddha, carved from a magnificent ruby, fell to the Duke of Brunswick as his share of the spoils. After his death it sold for £6,000.

The New York Union League club has concluded to co-operate with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in its effort to erect a statue to the memory of Gen. Sherman. It is expected that congress will appropriate $50,000, and with $150,000 the veterans hope to erect a worthy monument which will last for all time.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH.
A perfect production of the most successful Comedy-drama of the present season,
SHE COULDN'T MARRY THREE!
Presented with a lavish display of magnificent scenery. Interpreted by an efficient company, headed by the universal little favorite, MISS LILLIAN KENNEDY.
Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1. Sale opens Monday.

PEOPLE'S ONE WEEK.
Commencing Monday, April 4.
Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Phenomenal Success, Elmer E. Vance's Realistic Comedy Drama,
THE LIMITED MAIL
THE LIMITED MAIL
The most marvellous scenic and mechanical effects ever seen in this country. The one supreme novelty of the age.
PRICES—Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinees, 15, 25 and 35 cents.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, APRIL 9th.
Sol Smith Russell
In Edw. E. Kidder's Successful Comedy Drama, entirely re-written and revised,
A POOR RELATION!
MR. RUSSELL.....AS.....NOAH VALE
Prices of Seats 75c and $1. Sale opens Thursday, April 7th, 9 a. m., checks at 7. For the present the seat sale will be conducted at The Model Clothing House, Jefferson and Summit streets, by C. E. HOLMES.

WHEELER'S-TO-NIGHT
Wilbur Opera Company in the
GRAND DUCHESS!
Sunday Night Grand Concert
BLACK HUSSAR.
PRICES—15, 25, 35 and 50 cts.
Seats at Holmes'.

Alfred Ford
Manufacturer of and dealer in
Silk and Stiff
HATS!
208 Summit St.
Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hat as specialty.

BUGGIES!
Largest assortment in the city
Will be sold at great reduction for the next 30 days. Call and examine our stock.
MERRELL BROS.
602 N. Erie St., Cor. Huron

Edison Mimeograph!
For duplicating correspondence and circulars, including typewriter attachments. Call and see, or write for catalogue. The Blade Printing & Paper Co., 128 and 130 St. Clair street, Toledo.

PICTURE FRAMES
AND ENLARGING.
A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
F. A. MOHR,
311 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT

The Electric Refining Co.
329 WATER STREET,
Manufacturers of
CYLINDER AND MACHINERY
OILS
Fine Lubricants a Specialty.
TELEPHONE 985.

TAIT'S
BREAD
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose $1 in letter, and we will send, sealed by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, 10 ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 7 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

GEO. F. C. KLOEPPINGER,
Sole Manufacturer of
Weis's Patent Skylights!
Patented Oct. 4, 1892.
No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.
Manufacturer of
Kloeppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Stock
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
FIRST-CLASS SLATE ROOFING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

IT MAY BE DIFFICULT, BUT WE DO IT!

Goldberg & Jacobson, the Popular House Furnishers, Harmonize the Lowest Prices With the Biggest Bargains.

LET IT BE CONFIDENTIAL.—Privacy is what refined people want when buying on any credit plan. The right thing takes every time. As a result enormous crowds have responded to the call of the LEADING TIME PAYMENT HOUSE IN TOLEDO.

MEN THINK—They are wiser than their wives, but who ever listened to a good wife's advice and went very far astray when she tells you to come to us where the legitimate results of properly treating customers has enabled us to increase our stock until the variety and elegance of the goods makes the sight a rare one at this time of year. We sell the finest goods in America on time and exchange them if not approved on delivery. Magnificent Furniture, Rich Carpets, Elegant Parlor Fittings, Library Effects, Mirrors, Pictures, Stoves, Parlor Lamps, Clocks, Decorated Dishes, Baby Carriages, all kinds of Folding Beds and Luxurious Bedding, Refrigerators, Book Shelves, in fact everything ever needed by a careful housekeeper. Thousands are enjoying a home for the first time, because they are enabled to do so by patronizing

GOLDBERG & JACOBSON, ON SUMMIT STREET, BETWEEN ADAMS AND OAK.

TOLEDO MARKSMEN

The Illinois Men Who Will Shoot Against Chio.

Toledoans Expect to Win the Sporting Review Trophy at the State Shoot—Two Local Teams Will Compete.

The team shoot between the crack target pulverizers of Ohio and Illinois comes off next Saturday at Dayton. Geo. Osborn and G. A. Spross, of Toledo, with Messrs Clark, McDonald and Sanford will have Ohio's honor in their hands. The team selected by the Illinois trapshooters for this contest will be made up as follows: R. O. Heiks, A. J. Atwater, John Ruble, Ed Bingham, of Chicago; Geo. Rexroat, of Virginia, Ill., T. A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, and C. M. Powers, of Decatur.

A large number of Toledo trapshooters will attend the tournament of the Ohio Trap Shooters' league at Columbus, May 10, 11 and 12.

First day's events will be as follows:

Ten singles, open to all, entrance $1.

Fifteen singles, "League" entrance $1.50.

Fifteen singles, open to all, entrance $2.

Fifteen singles, "League," entrance $2.

Twenty singles, open to all, entrance $2.50.

Twenty singles, "League," entrance $2.50.

Ten singles open to all entrance $1.50.

Fifteen singles "League," entrance $1.50.

Ohio State Journal trophy, 30 targets, entrance $3.

The second days' events will be the same as the above, with the exception of the Journal trophy and the addition of the shoot for the Sporting Review championship team trophy, two men per team, 50 targets each man, entrance $5 per team. The Review's trophy is a handsome silver punch bowl. Toledo marksmen will make a strong fight for it. Two local teams will compete, George Osborne and G. A. Spross in one, and J. S. Acklin and Dr. Carter in the other.

The events of the third day will be as follows:

Fifteen singles, open to all, entrance $2.

Fifteen singles, "League," unknown traps, entrance $1.50.

Spread event, 50 singles, blue rocks, three traps, unknown traps, one man up for the L. C. Smith cup and championship of Ohio; entrance $5.

Geo. Osborn, of Toledo, holds the cup at present. He will enter for it again.

Fifteen singles, open to all, entrance $2.

ELGIN G. ROWE

And Miss Dorothy Morton, of the Wilburs, Marry.

Justice Enright Performed the Ceremony Yesterday Afternoon—A Surprise to the Friends of Both.

Miss Dorothy Morton, one of the most gifted and charming members of the Wilbur Opera company, was cast for Laura, the daughter of Countess Palmatica in the Beggar Student yesterday afternoon, but she didn't appear. She was playing a star engagement elsewhere. There were three in the company, Miss Morton, Justice Enright and Elgin McCarthy, the general treasurer of the People's theater of this city. Before the fall of the curtain on this latter performance Miss Morton and Mr. McCarthy were made one. The marriage was a surprise to the friends of both parties, but it was none the less happy event for all that.

It was a case of love at first sight, and both are to be congratulated. Miss Morton is a brilliant actress and vocalist, and has made many friends in Toledo during the last two engagements of the company here. She will fulfill her contract with the Wilburs this season, but just what the young couple will do in the future is not known as yet. At all events, they have the best wishes of everybody for their happiness and welfare.

See our window display of ladies' $3 shoes. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER.

New Edifice to be Erected on Ashland Avenue.

Handsome Location Secured and Preparations Made to Erect the Structure This Summer.

Yesterday James Melvin, acting as trustee for the vestry of the Church of Our Father, of which the Rev. A. G. Jennings is pastor, completed the purchase of a site for a new church on Ashland avenue.

The lots are 8 and 9 of Hayes' first addition and front 130 feet on Prescott street and 70 feet on Ashland. The price was $5,000.

The congregation at present holds its services in Memorial hall, but hopes to be in its own church before the snow flies again. Mr. Melvin said to a Bee this morning that the location is one of the finest for a church in the city. The congregation, he said, hoped to have the edifice erected this summer.

A new square toe tipped shoe for $3. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

Jerry Simpson used in his earlier days to be an expert in sawing logs, and a story told in Washington of the sockless statesman relates that while he was dozing in a chair at the Riggs house the passing of an electric car with its din and buzzing, recalled to his somnolent senses his old-trade, whereupon he jumped up shouting: "Back her, she's struck a knot." The story is a little apocrypaal, perhaps, but it goes, as everything does about Jerry.

Men's light weight hand-sewed calf shoes, $5. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

One of the most striking pictures of this year's summer exhibition at the British Royal academy will be a vision of the Last Judgment, by Sir Frederic Leighton. It is founded on the words of St. John the divine: "And the sea gave up the dead which were in it." The picture is said to be an original and powerful study, painted in a style differing to a very considerable extent from that which has been associated with President Leighton's name within recent years.

New patent leather Picadilly Bluchers for gentlemen. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

LAUGHLETS.

Prescriptions to cure spring fever will soon be in demand.—Harrisburg-Star-Independent.

The ossified man is dead, but the man with the ossified cheek still numerously exists.—Doyle's Shenandoah News.

After they are married a man's idea of comfort seems to be the privilege of sitting around in his shirt sleeves, and a woman's in going without her corset.—Buffalo News.

Nephew—That's not the morning paper you have there, uncle, is it?

Uncle (testily)—What a disgraceful young booby you are, John. First you tell a stupid lie and then you ask an idiotic question.

Gilhooly—They say pearls mean tears, but I guess it's all humbug.

Gus De Smith—No, it's not.

"How do you know?"

"My wife wanted some and I didn't get them for her. You bet pearls mean tears every time."—Texas Siftings.

"Where were you last night?" asked Jolliboy, addressing Chappie, who was looking very much out of sorts.

"My mind is a blank," said Chappie.

"That's not what I'm talking about," said Jolliboy; "I was asking you where you were last night."—New York Press.

"I want another gown," she said, and heaved
a gentle sigh;
"I want an Easter bonnet, too," a tear stood
in her eye.
"I want a new spring jacket"—then to start
their daily strife
Her husband murmured softly, "and I want
another wife."

—Cloak Review.

BIG MONEY WANTED.

The Republican Central Committee After It.

City Officials Step Up to the Rack and Place Their Pile at the Disposal of the Committee.

The republican city central committee is badly rattled, and it is making a last desperate attempt to save a portion of the ticket. It is proposed to buy the election if possible, and with this end in view the city officials are being fleeced right and left.

Thursday a portion of the committee, headed by Councilman Albrecht, visited the city building and frightened the employes there half to death with the amount demanded.

"You are down for $200," Clerk Durian was told.

"Well, I'll be darned if I pay. It's highway robbery."

It was finally compromised on a $100 basis.

Jim Faskins, assistant clerk, was down for $125, but got off for $70.

Wickenden, Walker and everyone receiving $40 a month or over was taxed a month's salary.

Doville, Coalwell and Bowers are practically beyond hope, and every effort is now being made to carry the ward tickets.

At a meeting last evening the committee decided to carry the war into the Fourth, Eighth and Ninth wards, and it behooves the democrats to be on the alert.

Every democrat who possibly can should appoint himself a committee of one to work all day Monday.

See to it that every democrat votes on Monday.

Vote early and vote straight. Every democrat on your ticket deserves your vote.

THE FARMERS IN SESSION.

They Have Held a Caucus in Washington.

They Have a Yard-Wide, Warranted-Not-to-Rip Bill which Will Fix Financial Matters.

Washington, April 2.—An important conference of the Farmers' alliance members of the house has been held here.

The conference considered the financial situation including the matter of silver legislation. After some discussion a bill prepared by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, was, with some modifications, adopted unanimously and will be introduced in the house at the first opportunity. The bill provides as follows:

The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed upon the demand of any state, expressed through its governor, to issue to it full legal tender notes of the government of like denominations as the treasury notes now issued and in circulation, and non-interesting bearing. These notes are not to exceed in a month $50 per capita of the population of the state as expressed in the census preceding the demand. The state making a demand for the notes is to deliver to the secretary of the treasury its lawful bonds to the full amount of government notes demanded and such bonds are to be taxable at 1 per cent. per annum, said tax to be covered into the United States treasury on or before the 1st day of April of each year. The bonds are to fall due at the expiration of 20 years. It is provided, however, that the state taking advantage of the act shall have the right to turn over to the secretary of the treasury the full amount or any part thereof of government notes issued to it at any time before the bonds fall due or in lieu of the government notes the state may redeem the bonds with lawful money, and when such notes are thus paid into the treasury, they are to be destroyed. Each state, through its legislative department, is to provide for the distribution of the government notes issued upon securities furnished by it on such terms as the legislature may deem best for the welfare of the inhabitants.

There were between twenty-five and thirty members of the house present, and Mr. Livingston says there are a number of other members who will support the measure.

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We make a specialty of fitting out vessels. Bedding, Linens, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums.

Guarantee our prices right.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Easter Millinery Opening

A. V. IRVINE & CO., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6. 306 Summit street, next to Woman's Exchange.

The Sunshine Circle of Wesminster church will repeat their entertainment of last week on Monday evening, April 4. Admission 35c; children 25c.

You will now find us at our new store, 427 Summit, just below Adams. Call and see us to-night. CAWOOD.

Call at Cawood's new store 427 Summit.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Ys.

The Woman's Building Company Committee Meets—Some Announcements for Next Week.

The regular meeting of the Y's was held yesterday afternoon in the First Congregational church parlors. Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Lucretia Heston. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, and Miss Kenyon read the report of the executive board. Three new names were presented for membership to be acted upon at the next meeting of the executive board.

The topic for the afternoon was literature, and Miss Kate Milan read an able paper on temperance literature, while Miss Bertha Taylor commented upon "The Press."

The annual meeting of the Y's will be held May 6, and a social evening will be spent in honor of the event. The following committees were appointed to make arrangements for this occasion. Nominating committee: Misses Jeanette Claflin, Letta Churchill; committee on music, Frank Garn; on refreshments, Mrs. L. L. Barber, who will choose her aides. There will be a three-minute report from each superintendent of departments at this next meeting.

The Woman's Building.

A rather informal but very successful meeting of the ladies interested in the "Women's Building company" was held yesterday afternoon in the Law kindergarten rooms. Miss Emily Bouton, who presided, briefly reviewed the purpose of the organization, and what had been done. Articles of incorporation have been received for a "Toledo Woman's Building company," the capital stock placed at $25,000, and single shares $10. It is the purpose of the incorporators and of those who become stockholders in the company, all of whom are and must be women, to erect a handsome building in Toledo, primarily for the use of the many women's clubs of the city, but also as a business and money-making enterprise. The building will have small meeting rooms for clubs, an auditorium for lectures, banquet hall, etc. The site will be chosen at a point accessible from all parts of the city, yet a little removed from the roar of traffic. The committee holds several sealed proposals as to sites, which await the formal organization of the company.

Miss Anna C. Mott, secretary, read communications relative to similar buildings which women have put up, such as that in Philadelphia, erected by the New Century club; the Athenaeum building in Milwaukee, the projectors of which were the members of the woman's clubs of Wisconsin. What women have done in this line in Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, the women of this city have started out to do in and for Toledo. They will succeed.

The work of the committee, securing stockholders, and the amount of paid up stock necessary for election of directors and officers, will be vigorously pushed. The temporary officers are: Chairman, Miss Emily Bouton; secretary, Miss Anna C. Mott; treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Breckinridge.

Announcements.

The monthly meeting of the Toledo Suffrage association will be held Wednesday afternoon next, room 9 Fort Industry block. All are invited to attend.

The April meeting of the Union of Unions will be held Thursday afternoon next, with Leavitt union, in the Lagrange Street Congregational church.

At the Colloquial club meeting next Friday afternoon a paper on "Education" will be read by Mrs. Ellen S. Fray.

LONG STANDING QUESTION

Between Driver and Street Railway Companies

As to the Right of Way Discussed by Judge Lemmon in His Charge to a Jury in the Common Pleas Court.

Ever since street cars have been operated in Toledo, there has been a constant controversy between the drivers of vehicles, as to just how and under what circumstances the latter is entitled to the use of the tracks of the street railway companies in the street.

There has been a case on hearing before Judge Lemmon in the common pleas court, and this question was ably disposed of by the judge in his charge to the jury.

Fred W. Sick sued the Consolidated Street Railway company to recover $141 damages to one of his grocery wagons, which was run into by a motor on Lagrange street some time ago. In his charge the judge said:

Where a city like Toledo occupies a territorial area of considerable extent, its streets and railways constitute the arteries and veins through which all going to make up its business life must circulate. These street railway tracks economize time and reduce the inconvenience of distance. The condition of such residence and business could not be well maintained without the help of these agencies. An efficient street railway service is essential to the growth and development of a city, and is one of the most urgent needs of its population. To meet these needs, service must be furnished with cars moving in frequent succession both ways. If unobstructed streets cannot be had, this would be impossible. If impeding vehicles were not required to turn out of the way of moving cars, the operation of street railway cars so as to meet the needs of the public would be out of the question. The right of the public on that part of a street railway track on which a street railway line is laid, is a qualified right. The public can use that part which is occupied by the tracks only when not required for the reasonable and necessary use of the passing car. It is not contributory negligence for a vehicle to be on that part of the street over which the street railway track is laid, unless such occupation unreasonably obstructs the onward movements of the car. It is the duty of the driver of such vehicle to use reasonable care and diligence, to know and exercise ordinary care to find out when the car is likely to approach on such track, and then exercise ordinary care in getting out of the way. If the jury find from the evidence in this case that plaintiff failed to observe these precautions and that such failure directly contributed to the injury complained of by the plaintiff, then your verdict should be for the defendant.

The jury is instructed as a matter of law that the plaintiff when or upon defendant's tracks had certain duties to perform, among which are the following: He was bound to use reasonable care and diligence in steering out of the way of defendant's approaching street railway cars.

He was bound to exercise reasonable care and diligence in learning of the approach of defendant's street railway cars. And for this purpose such driver was bound to use all of his natural senses for the purpose of understanding this information.

He was bound to use reasonable care and diligence in expecting the warning of the approaching car, and it was also his duty to use reasonable care in looking backward to learn of the approach of such car.

He was bound to know that in driving upon street railway tracks he was enjoying a right subject to frequent interruptions. It was a condition of his use of such tracks that he make no needless delay to the street railway company in the operation of its cars.

It was his duty to make reasonable use of his senses to effect this result. And if the jury find from the evidence that the injury in this case was caused or directly contributed to by failure of the plaintiff to perform such duty and exercise such care and diligence, then your verdict should be for the defendant.

DR. BARNES ARRESTED

For Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

The People's Party Leader Gets Into a Peck of Trouble Over an Alleged Indecent Editorial.

Dr. H. F. Barnes, editor of the Plow and Hammer, the organ of the People's party in Ohio, was arrested at his home in Tiffin this morning by U. S. Deputy Marshal S. O. Latimer. The charge is that of sending obscene matter through the mails.

Barnes is editor of the Plow and Hammer, and also chairman of the state executive committee of the people's party and one of its leading spirits. During the campaign last fall many bitter recriminations passed between the Plow and Hammer and the Tribune of Tiffin. The Tribune made frequent allegations that Barnes was feathering his nest from the funds contributed to the campaign, and it poked fun at many of their meetings and Barnes' editorials. Barnes retorted in his issue of September 2 in a brief personal attack upon John P. Locke, the city editor, and now one of the proprietors of the Tribune, in which an indecent allusion was clothed in ambigious terms. The Tribune tried to bring suit for criminal libel, but none of the lawyers could make a case of it. The matter still rankled in the Tribune's memory, and the attention of the postal authorities was next called to the affair with the above result.

Barnes was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Charles E. Chittenden is representing Dr. Barnes.

Bronchitis, Consumption,

and wasting diseases are far more successfully treated with Petroleum than with Cod Liver Oil. Many people suppose an Emulsion must necessarily be a preparation of Cod Liver Oil. This is a mistake.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

contains no Cod Liver Oil, and differs from all others. Leading physicians concede it to be a revelation in medicine. Its success in the treatment of Throat and Lung Troubles is unparalleled. It is almost tasteless and odorless.

For sale by all druggists.

SEND FOR our interesting book, entitled "Petroleum: Its Mission." It is instructive.

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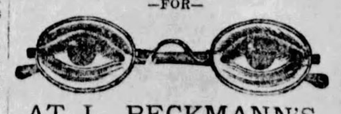
DR. M. ADDIE KESTER AND DAUGHTER —HOMEOPATHISTS— Office and residence, 317 HURON STREET. Special attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of women. Consultation free.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED —FOR—



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SPECIAL SALE To Close Out Solid Tires REGULAR $100 SAFETY $55. ALL STEEL BALL-BEARING THROUGHOUT. You will never get a chance again like this. At the factory 518 SUPERIOR ST

SEVEN. SEVENTEEN. SEVENTY.

At Seven a sly kiss is so sweet, To steal one now and then's a treat, At Seventeen they're nicer still, And there's a way where there's a will, At Seventy it's just the same, They still keep up the old, old game

SOMETHING NEW!

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

[One-fourth size of old style.]

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach.

A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on O. A. GREINER, Barfield, Mo.

One copy photogravure, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 4c. in stamps.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's, 255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

SEE THE BOYS SMILE

WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC. YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD. HOW THEY GET THERE. TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT

EMIL GRAH'S

MERCHANTS' & CLERKS' SAVINGS BANK, 338 SUMMIT ST

NEAR THE CORNER OF ADAMS STREET.

Interest paid on savings and time deposits. Commercial business transacted. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe.

CLIVER S. BOND, President. J. R. GILEY, Vice-President. E. L. SCHOMBER, Cashier.

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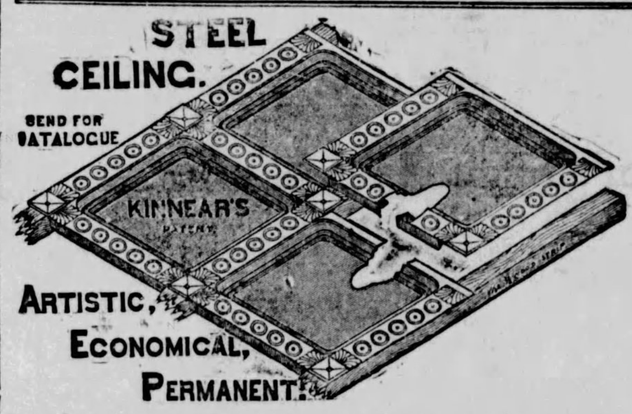

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CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

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You Have Watched This Space Long Enough

We are not coffee men, but ask your grocer for our

Blended Coffee Cakes, Vanilla Iced Fruits!

And everything else in the baking line with our brand.

WORTS, KIRK & BIGELOW BRANCH, UNITED STATES BAKING COMPANY.

GOOD WORK WILL ALWAYS TELL

And it is telling fast at Tait's Dental Rooms, 537 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, a our work is the very test, and the beauty about it is that our prices are wha catches the multitudes that are daily flocking to our parlors to get work done.

JUST THINK OF IT!

Best Set Teeth made, only	$ 8 00
" " Gold Lined, only	12 00
Gold Fillings	$1 00 and up.
Extracting always half price	25c
Vitalized Air	50c

☞ Office open at all hours. Lady attendant.

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EXPERT TESTIMONY.

DEPARTMENTS. BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHIC, PENMANSHIP ENGLISH AND TYPE-WRITING.

The most earnest and business-like school I have ever visited is the Steadman Business College and Shorthand School. Here business is transacted just as it is performed in the busy marts of trade. WILLIS O. CURTISS, Special Agent U. S. Census.

Twenty-one students have taken positions since Feb. 1st 1892. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

HER ONLY SIN!

A lady confessed to us the other day as follows: "I promised the other house faithfully I would return and buy from them, but after seeing this grand line of fresh, natty patterns of "Kidderminster" Brussels, so cheap, and just as you advertise them, I cannot keep my promise. This is my only sin, but I feel justified in sinning thus. I want these goods. My friends shall buy their Carpets also of

Sterling & Co., 408-410 Summit St.

J. R. SISSON, MANAGER.

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

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CAUSE AND EFFECT.

MOST COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS,

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EVERY COMPETENT STUDENT EMPLOYED

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Supplies for Plumbers

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Iron Pipe O W Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Street Washers, Pumps, Hose, Etc.

29 St. Clair Street

CHEW FRANK SANTA'S Cream Fruit

Chewing Gum. For Sale Everywhere.

TAKE YOUR LAST YEAR'S SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS TO THE UNION STEAM DYE WORKS,

115 SOUTH ERIE ST. NEAR LAFAYETTE, And have them put into condition for the coming season. JOHN SCHULZ, Prop. Thirty years' experience.

THOUSANDS

Have tried the Pain Annihilator for the painless extracting of teeth since Dr. Bigelow invented it, less than three years ago, and scores visit. Dr. Bigelow's elegant apartments located at 305 Summit St, Toledo, O.) Weekly for the same purpose. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, extracting is half price. Phone 1234.

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HAVE YOU THE CATARRH?

If you have, use the WHITE INDIAN CATARRH CURE.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

It has cured and will cure when all other medicines failed. It is warranted.

Manufactured by J. H. Andrews, M. D., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists.

Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

FACE MASSAGE

Treatment of Hair and Scalp.

Facial blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth Street. Treatment by mail.

SILVERWARE GIVEN FREE!

Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, Pickle Castors, Syrup Cups, Sugar Bowles, Cabinets of Knives, Cream Pitchers, Cabinets of Forks, your choice when you have bought $15 worth of Shoes. Call and get a card free and it will be punched for every cent's worth bought. See samples in window. Life size crayon portraits given when $5 worth of shoes have been bought.

WEBER'S SHOE STORE. Geo. H. Weber, Prop. 837 Summit St.

FOR LOST VITALITY USE VIGORINE The French Nerve and Brain Restorer

Sold with a WRITTEN GUARANTEE to Cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain Power, Lost Manhood, IMPOTENCY, Emissions, RESTORES the SNAP AND VIGOR of YOUTH, gives full Sexual Power. Price by mail $1.00, or 6 for $5.00. A written guarantee is given with every $5 order. Sold by Druggists. For sealed instructions How the Weak can be made Strong, address VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., Cincinnati O.

A KIND of a sunny man is he who is VIGOROUS.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption, Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration warn you.

Send for 56-page book, free, to Dr. Kiskadden, 163 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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At Toledo, Hotel Madison, every Wednesday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

At Sandusky, West House, April 14.

At Fremont, Ball House, April 14.

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Most Complexion Powders have a vulgar glare, but Pozzoni's is a true beautifier, whose effects are lasting.

IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat all around are less than in the first days of the week. To-day Minneapolis and Duluth furnish 286,784 bus. and the other five points 108,893 bus.

The receipts of grain at eight principal western points have been, wheat, 3,022,000 bu.; corn, 3,081,000 bu.; oats, 1,739,000 bu. Previous week, wheat, 3,651,000 bu.; corn, 3,311,000 bu.; oats, 1,842,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891, the receipts were, wheat, 1,644,000 bu.; corn, 1,197,000 bu.; oats, 1,053,000 bu., showing an increase this week over 1891 in wheat, 1,348,000 bu.; corn, 1,884,000 bu.; oats, 686,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat 243,749 bus and flour to an aggregate of 360,000 bus. Export of corn 417,373 bus, and of oats 37,402 bus.

The exprots in the week from the same ports were, wheat 1,498,000bus. Corn 1,901,000 bus. Oats 222,000 bus. Previous week, wheat 1,044,000 bus. Corn 1,939,00 bus. Oats 128,000 bus.

Markets To-Day.

Yesterday American markets for wheat, just for a day, assumed an independent condition, and prices were advanced and maintained, but the effort was too much for the wheat friends. The stronger feeling is not reflected and continued to-day. We have very little news from other markets, the wind storm in the west last night having made telegraphing difficult to-day. Prices to-day have ruled about 1c lower during the forenoon, based on the May future.

We hear but little from the crops to-day, but perhaps no news may be considered good news.

Liverpool, London, Paris and Berlin are reported as clearing a shade higher.

New York closed at 12 o'clock. May wheat 7-8c and July 5-8c lower. May corn 1-2c and July 7-8c lower. May oats 1-4c lower.

In Chicago May wheat closed 3-4c and July 7-8c lower. May and July corn 3-4c lower. May oats 3-8c lower.

In Toledo.—Business has been of a Saturday character, and the trading in wheat was lighter than usual. There was more doing for May than for other futures. Prices of yesterday were not maintained. On the call May sold at 88c, and July at 82 3-4@82 7-8c. After the call May opened at 88 1-4c. May at 83c, and August at 82 1-4c. May closed at a loss of 1c, July 5-8c and August 3-4c.

Cash wheat was dull and very little doing in it. No. 2 soft sold and closed at 88c, a loss of 1c. No. 3 soft at 86 3-4c.

Corn—No. 2 about 39 1-2c. No. 3 at 39c. No. 4 at 37c.

Clover Seed—Small sales at previous prices. Prime for cash at $6.50. No. 2 at $6.20 to $6.25.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Chickens dull at 11c per lb; old chickens, 10c per lb; ducks, spring, 12c per lb; geese, 9@10c per lb; turkeys in good demand at 12@12 1-2c.

Provisions—Pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $14 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average, 11 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 7 1-2c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 10c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market was very strong.

Butter—Higher; gathered creams, 26c; fancy, Ohio creamery, 27@29c; fancy northwestern creamery, 26@28c; fancy dairy, firm, 21@23c; prime to choice, 16@18c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound; butter in active demand.

Calves—Very dull at 4@5c per lb.

Hogs—Plenty and dull, 5 1-2@6c per lb.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 22@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, @20c. Pub-washed—30@35c; pulled @ c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 20@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, 80@90c per bu; cabbage, 5@8c per head; onions, 80@90c per bu; squash, $1 25@1 50 per doz; doz; new cauliflower, $2 50@3 00 per doz; beets, 35c per bu; turnips, 25c per bu; new radishes, 32@35c per doz; new onions, 20@25c per doz; lettuce, 14@15c per lb; new beets, 60@70c per doz, new cucumbers, $2 25@2 50 per doz; new tomatoes, 75c per peck; 2 1-2@3c per lb; Florida cabbage, $3 75@4 00 per crate.

Fruits—Oranges—California oranges in market, bright high color, same sizes as Floridas, $2 50@2 75 per box; Florida oranges, higher, active; Russets, $2 75@3 25 per box; Brights, $2 75@3 75 per box; lemons, $3 25@4 00. Apples, Baldwins, $2 50@2 75; Greenings, $2 00@2 25; pine apples, $3 25@2 50 per doz.

Eggs—Market full and heavy, 12@12 1-2c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $8 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh and Frozen Fish—White, (upper lake), 7 1-2c; Lake Erie, 9c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 3 1-2c; pike, fresh, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 8c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Michigan prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Indiana prime white, 6 5-8c; 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; lard oil, 56@60c; linseed oil, raw, 35c; boiled, 38c. These figures are for barrels.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 20c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' run, 3@3 1-4c per lb; 3c screened, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3 1-2@4 1-4c; white Virginia, 4 1-2@5 1-2c.

Hickory Nuts—40@50c per bu.

Groceries—Coffee, common, 17c; ordinary, 18@18 1-2c; low fair, 19@19 1-2c; fair, 20 3-4@21c; prime, 21 1-2c; choice, 21 3-4@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24 1-2c; Javas, 27@30c; Mochas, 25@26c; market strong. Sugars, strong; cutloaf, 5 5-8c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4 5-8c; confectioners' A, 4.56c; mould A, 4 3-4c; off A, 4 1-8@4.44c; extra C, 3.94@4.06c; yellow, 3.69@3.81c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Market strong on all grades.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@13 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, $5@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $17 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $18 00; middlings, $20 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family, $5 50@6 00; winter patent, $ 75@6 00; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c. 10c per lb; new maple molasses, 80@90c per gallon.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 13@13 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5 1-4c; Allen's pinks, prints, 4c; Allen's robes, staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American indigos, 5 1-2c; Arnold indigos, 9 1-2c; Arnold C indigos, 8c; Arnold Gold Seal, 9 1-2c; Berlin solids, 5 1-4c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5 1-2c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5 1-2c; Merrimack pinks, 6c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6 1-2c; Merrimac crepones, 11 1-4c; Pacific fancies, 5 1-2c; Pacific mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson silver greys, 5 1-2c; Simpson zephyrs, 5 1-2c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6 1-2c; oil green, black and orange, 6c; Windsor fancies, 5 1-2c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C 10 1-2c; Criterion cloth, 10 1-2c; Everett classics, 8c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8 1-2c; Renfrew novelties, 10 1-2c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 3 3-4c; XXXXX sellsias, 12 1-2c; XXX sellsias, 9 1-2c; XX sellsias, 8c; Cocnestoga sateens, 6 3-4c; Victoria sateens, 7 1-4c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-2c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Norweed XX, 6 3-4c; Lawrence L L, 5 1-4c; Indian Qeen, 5c; Diamond B, 5 1-4c; Household L L, 5 1-4c; Windsor H, 4 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-2c; Elberon L L, 5 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Constitution 9-8, 7 1-2c; Lawrence 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 5 3-4c; New Market B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 3-4c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3 1-4c; Wassau, 3 3-4c; Tenula, 4c; Boston, 3-4, 18 1-2c; Boston 10-4, 20 1-2c; Columbian Tower sheeting, 6 1-4c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest B, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7 3-4c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit 4-4, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Ellersile Cambric, 8 3-4c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22 1-2c; Newmarket, 42-inch, 9 1-2c; Newmarket, 45-inch, 10 1-2c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 11 1-2c; York fancy denims, 12 1-2c; Everett, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, 8-ounce, 15c; Arizona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12 1-2c; York fancies, 12 1-2c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12 1-2c; Falls 32, 12 1-2c; White Horse B, 15c; White Horse 10, 6 1-2c; White Horse 20, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11 1-2c; Lewiston 30, stripe, 11 1-4c; Zephyrs, 17c; Royal, 6 3-4c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8c; Coronet checks, 7 1-4c; Sibley, 7 3-4c; Alabama, 6 3-4c; Eagle, 6 1-4c; Southern, 5 1-4c.

A Well-Known Musician's Opinion.

"I consider the Aeolian a most valuable addition to the list of musical instruments. * * * I use one constantly to illustrate analyses of Beethoven's Sonatas and symphonies, and in lectures upon Wagner's operas I find it an invaluable aid." C. P. DOOLITTLE.

Prof. Theory and History of Music, Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

HAPPY HOMES.

No language expresses the reality and truism of a happy home. The advent of a beautiful babe in the home of loving parents marks the beginning of untold care and anxiety, yet of sweet comfort and true happiness, but alas! how often is this, the beginning of parental joy, which ought forever to be perpetuated, caused to decay through the evil of alcoholic intemperance. And if the veil could be lifted and boys and young men be permitted to see, as it is, the diseased appetites caused by what is first termed moderate drinking, they would leave untouched "that which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." But thousands are already the victims of the disease of inebriety, and are powerless to resist the cravings of an unnatural appetite, but, thanks be to the men who have discovered a cure which restores the will power and removes the appetite and desire for stimulants.

If the whole medical fraternity were to unite in condemnation of the Gold Cure for drunkenness, the mothers, wives and sisters whose hearts have bled because of intemperance, but who now are rejoicing in happy homes, because of the restoration of father, husband or brother to normal manhood, would, if necessary, be burned at the stake while they testified to the efficacy of the treatment for alcoholism.

We have in our own city an institute where patients have been cured of this disease, and many more are now being successfully treated. Every citizen ought to feel an interest in the Institute, and if meritorious encourage inebriates to take the treatment and be cured.

"Standard Rotary Shuttle" handles all kinds of thread, from No. 8 to 300, with perfect ease. Try one.
J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

All the Latest Novelties

In music are published for the Aeolian. Call and hear this beautiful instrument at The Whitney & Currier Co.'s, 219 Summit street.

THE MAVERICK BANK.

Its Methods of Business Becoming Known.

The Institution May be Able to Pay Its Creditors Thirty Cents on the Dollar.

Boston, April 2.—An insolvency petition has been filed for Irving A. Evans & Co. It is understood the assignees are not averse to proceedings. The bill in equity filed in the United States circuit court by Receiver Beal to annul the Evans-Maverick bank settlement, asserts that the total liabilities of I. A. Evans & Co. to the Maverick bank amounted to $641,326.52.

As collateral the bank held notes, etc., of the market value or $140,000. This condition, it is said, resulted from an agreement entered into in May, 1888, by Messrs. Potters and Evans to speculate on equal shares; the purchases and sales to be made by Evans & Co. in behalf of Potter and Evans, Potter's name not to appear in any of the transactions. If the bank becomes a creditor of Evans & Co., the latter's dividend to its creditors will be about 30 per cent. instead of 70 per cent.

The old reliable music house of the Whitney & Currier Co. has been selling the Boardman & Gray pianos for nearly 22 years. These pianos are considered by our best musical judges first class in every respect. Considering their high grade, the prices for these fine pianos are low and satisfactory to all who buy them. There is a great variety of styles, both uprights and grands, on view at The Whitney & Currier establishment, 219 Summit street.

A MOST GRAPHIC STORY.

It Is Taken Direct from Real Life.

A Charming New England Lady Tell Her Experience Both Abroad and in America.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of fiction. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in Manchester, N. H. Her home was pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1880 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discouraged.

It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was, and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill, Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase. It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than a week at the farthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's own words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicule me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me the preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its own work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no good. I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called a false growth, as large as a coffee cup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor, and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvellous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took unknown to the physicians, and which certainly rescued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray is now living at 142 West Sixth street, South Boston, Mass., and if any lady doubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any lady who may choose to call upon her. It is said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and when the thousands of suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given there is reason for hope and joy, even though they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

Who wants a square piano, good as new, at a bargain?
J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

LE BARON & CO.

Are showing their New Spring Millinery, 315 Superior Street.

COMING IN RAPIDLY.

The orders for new suits and spring overcoats are coming in with a rush at John Daiber's, because he has the finest stock and makes up suits at reasonable prices.

How would an organ for $35 suit you?
J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

If you would like to inspect the largest and finest stock of pianos in Ohio, call and we will show them to you.
J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

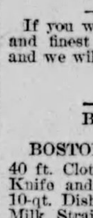
BUSINESS LOCALS.

BOSTON VARIETY BULLETIN.

40 ft. Clothes Lines	10 cents
Knife and Fork Boxes	10 "
10-qt. Dish Pans	10 "
Milk Strainers	10 "
10-qt. Milk Pans	10 "
Cullenders	10 "
6-qt. Pails	10 "
Fancy Cuspidors	10 "
Sheet Iron Bread Pans	10 "
2-qt. Coffee Pots	10 "
Feather Dusters	10, 25, 35, 45 & 50 "
Dust Pans	10 "
9-Hole Muffin Pans	10 "
Sponge Racks—wire	10 "
100 Brass Head Tacks	10 "
Tack Hammers	5 and 10 "
Large Nail Hammers	10 "
Thermometers	10 "
Kites	5 and 10 "
The Dandy Hardwood Ball Bat	5 "
Base Ball Goods, full assortment cheap.	
500 best Carpet Tacks	5 cents
Surprise Egg Beaters	5 "
Tea Pot Stands	5 "
Best Scrub Brushes	5 and 10 "
Step Ladders.	
Best Carpet Beaters	25 "
Brooms	25 and 33 "
Tack Claws	5 "
Picture Nails	3 for 5 "
White Wash Brushes.	
Sash and Varnish Brushes	5 and 10 "
Whisk Brooms	10, 18 and 25 "

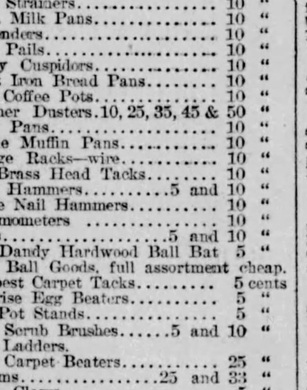
We can save you money on everything in the line of house furnishing goods, tinware, crockery, glass and wooden ware.
BOSTON VARIETY STORE,
323 Summit street.

All kinds of silk and woolen garments cleaned, dyed and repaired in first-class style at the
OHIO DYE WORKS,
422 Summit street, between Adams and Oak.



Perfect Development Depends Upon Perfect Nutrition.

Use the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract; it is the best nutritive extant. It is specially recommended nursing mothers, convalescents and the weak and debilitated. Beware of imitations. The genuine must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.



It's a problem to all. What is? The fine suits we make to order for $20, while other tailors ask $35 for the same goods. Our $3 and $4 Pants to order are very pretty this season. Our $5 and $6 grade are fine imported goods which you cannot duplicate elsewhere under $9 and $10. Come and see for yourself.

ATLANTIC PANTS CO.
144 SUMMIT ST TOLEDO, O.

FREE THOROUGHFARE.

In hollow trees,
Live white owls, chipmunks, bats and bees.
If I were a chipmunk, bat or bee,
I'd pack my stores in an empty tree.

Under the ground
Ants and beetles and snakes are found;
And troth, the snake with a leather skin
Needs a cellar to hide him in.

By the brook's brink,
Splash! go the beaver, muskrat, mink,
Clasped in a doublet close as he,
A beaver's hut was the place for me.

High o'er the rocks,
Lord of his watch tower, dwells the fox.
Where I more fleet than the west wind is,
I'd have a staircase steep as his.

Of nose and beak,
Tooth and tail, it were long to speak.
Every creature I must admire
Who lives in winter and needs no fire.

Whichsoever any one meets
Has hooted his chamber or paved his streets;
Yet of all their wits, not one, you see,
Has learned the secret of lock and key.
—London Free Press.

DIED.

TUITE—Thursday, March 31, 1892, at 9:30 p. m., Mrs. Julia Tuite, aged 83 years, at her residence, 607 Indiana avenue.

Funeral from St. Patrick's church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. p

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY PLACE—YOU CAN GET assistance to build on these lots if you intend to make a home. None but responsible parties need apply. We want to establish a good neighborhood. Price, $395, $450, $600, and upwards. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

EDWIN W. FRINK, OF THE AUDITOR'S office of the W. & L. E., will at once build a residence on lot 31, Montgomery Place, sold him to-day by F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

SPERANZA PARK—A FEW OF THE choicest lots still left in this addition, at very conservative prices. Walk out and see for yourself the wonderful growth of the addition. F. B. Losee & Co.

DON'T FORGET THAT LOTS 20, 22, 57, 58, 59, on Vermont avenue, Speranza Park, are still on the market at old prices; they are all beautiful lots; payments to suit purchaser. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL—YOU WILL save money by calling at our office at once, and get a list of our bargains in houses and lots and acre property. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

FOR SALE—LOT 7, CHERRY GROVE, corner Noble street; will sell this at a bargain; it adjoins the residence of Frank Powell, has beautiful shade trees, pavement, sidewalk, gas, sewer, etc. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSE AND LOT on Washington street, near Washington Street Church. This is a beautiful home and can be bought at about $3,350, easy payments. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL HOME, 2351 Vermont avenue, near Page; owner about to leave city, and will give fair price on property on very easy terms; call at office for price. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE IN TOledo for the money; slate roof, beautiful mantle, bath complete; actually worth $4,000, on Franklin avenue, price $3,550. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS—ANY OR ALL OF lots 77, 95, 96, 87, 88, 105 and 110, Cherry Grove addition, and furnish the money to build on them. Payable on monthly payments. You will never have a better chance to buy a home. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison and Robison's transfer.

CENTRAL VIEW ADDITION, 10 MINutes' walk from center of city; grand view of all passing boats; lots $350 to $375; just put on the market; will assist in building. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Madison and Summit.

F. B. LOSEE & CO. KEEP THEIR office open every Saturday night, or any other night if notified by 'phone, corner Summit and Madison, entrance through Robison's transfer.

MONTGOMERY PLACE LOTS ARE ALL that is claimed for them. They are high and dry, have street railway facilities, water, gas, etc. Will assist good parties to build. F. B. Losee & Co., corner Summit and Madison streets.

EUROPE—A SELECT PARTY SAILS April 16 for Holy Land, $475; best ticketing facilities; choicest ocean berths by all lines at lowest rates. Send for "Tourist Gazette." H. Gaze & Sons, 940 Broadway, N. Y. (Est. 1344.)

WANTED—ONE, OR TWO UNFURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; no children; must be centrally located. Address 411 East Bancroft street, or call up phone 1270. 1apr3p

WANTED — A HOUSEKEEPER. 1503 Adams street. 91

WANTED—GOOD, PUSHING, LOCAL man to sell lubricating oils. Address Eagle Refining Co., Cleveland, O. 1apr3

WANTED — DRESSMAKER AT 116 Broadway. 91

WANTED—BARBER AT DELTA, OHIO. W. F. Breckenrige. 91

WANTED—POSITION BY A MAN HAVing 20 years experience in railroad office; best city reference. Address C. B. M., 1116 Hicks street, city.

TWO ROOMS FOR RENT, ONE WITH alcove bed-room. Enquire at 112 Illinois street. 1apr3p

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 902 VINTON street, corner Stanton street; six rooms and summer kitchen; all in good order; natural gas, good well and cistern; $11 per month. Enquire of R. G. Fulton, Oliver House. 1apr3p

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, heated by furnace, both kinds gas, hot and cold water, use of bath, at 217 Ontario street, between Madison and Jefferson. 1apr2p

WANTED — BARBER — IMMEDIATELY; steady work; 337 St. Clair street, opposite New Bee Building. 1apr2

SALESMEN IN EVERY TOWN AND city. $40 to $100 a month salary and expenses, or commission; steady work; new specialties; write at once for terms and secure territory early. R. G. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y. 1apr12

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WHITE BARber at Criterion barber shop Saturday.

WANTED—ONE DINING ROOM GIRL and one dishwasher at Hotel Niagara, 324 Summit street, opposite Lion store, upstairs. 92

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON WASHINGTON street, head of 12th, 6 rooms down and 2 upstairs; fuel and illuminating gas, sewer connections, sink, etc., $15 per month. Sam T. Fisk, 311 Madison street. 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—GOOD FAMILY HORSE, harness and phaeton; also surry and coupe, 1202 Huron street, corner Chestnut. 2apr3p

SALESMEN WANTED—SALARY AND expenses; permanent business. Address Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 2apr-fri & satlm

IF YOU HAVE ANY RARE U. S. TERritorial or colonial coins to sell call on or address with 6c stamps, C. Collector, 1701 Broadway, Toledo, O. 2apr-5-apr-p

WANTED—HORSES TO CLIP AND buggies to wash, 26 Ottawa street. Phone 1237. p

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLEaged lady with a boy 7 years old, wants a situation as a working housekeeper in a widower's family; a place of trust; can furnish reference, and wants reference; speaks both German and English. Inquire at No. 607 Monroe street, upstairs. 2apr12

FOR SALE—15 ACRES IN NORTH TOledo; 33 acres near insane asylum; 7 80-100 acres near Bancroft and Monroe, suitable for platting. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CARLETON, BANcroft, Glenwood, Robinwood, Machen, Oakwood, Delaware, Lagrange, Summit, and other streets. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

EXCHANGE OR SALE—HORSE—YOUNG, sound and kind, with phaeton and harness; will take building lot worth $300 to $400. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY BY an experienced dressmaker. Address Mary Hagerty, general delivery. 92

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG married lady with baby, to work in small family for board. Address Mrs. F. G., 1338 Summit street, Toledo, O.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as coachman; have had experience. Address G. 112, Bee office. 92

FOR RENT OR SALE—NICE 8 ROOM house, 320 Fifteenth street; city water in kitchen; cistern and natural gas. Inquire of Mrs. Cooper, Room 10, Trinity Block. p

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

On 6 Months Trial.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Wit hin the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.
D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

The latest STYLES in Photographs and Fortraits. Cabinets $3.00 per doz.

Van Loo & Trost, 328 Summit St.

HUSTLING

HARRIMAN

THE ONE NEW TOWN OF THE NEW SOUTH

That is growing steadily all the time, on a solid basis of Sobriety, Natural Resources and Northern Energy.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK.

February, 1890, ONE FARMHOUSE:
February, 1892, 4,000 PEOPLE.

$1,000,000 Additional for Industries!

DIRECT BENEFITS TO LOT BUYERS AT THE

PROFIT-SHARING AUCTION SALE OF LOTS

APRIL 13, 14, 15, 1892.

Peculiar advantages, never before offerer investors by a RESPONSIBLE COMPANY. Six per cent. interest guaranteed, besides TEN per cent. premium, and LIBERAL PROFIT-SHARING. An absolutely new feature of Real Estate Investment, at once Conservative, Safe and Surely Profitable. Investors at a distance can equally participate. If you have a little surplus money at command, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

"Two Years of Harriman," a superb volume of one hundred pages and over sixty FINE ENGRAVINGS, sent as A SOUVENIR to any address for 25 cents to pay cost of mailing.

Full information about TERMS of SALE, SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES, and the PROFIT-SHARING MEDIUMS, promptly furnished free.

W. H. RUSSELL, Gen'l Mngr. A. A. HOPKINS, Sec'y.
HARRIMAN, TENN.

YOU CAN HAVE HER COMPLEXION by using the Famous French Toilet Preparation; nothing like it; satisfaction guaranteed. A. Crowell & Co., Toledo, O., Box 377. Sole agents for the United States. Price, 25 cents. p

STOLEN—YELLOW BULL DOG; EARS cut to a point; had on collar and muzzle. Information that will lead to his recovery will be rewarded by S. Finagan, 524 Dorr street. 2apr2p

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Acton, Mass. 23mch1m-wed-sat

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady, envelopes or wrappers to address, or writing of any kind to do at home. Address G. 113, Bee office. 92

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 209 Dix street. 92

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework, 369 Irving street; no washing or ironing. 92

FOR SALE—AT 721 CHERRY STREET, a news stand, confectionery and cigars; 7 years established and doing a good business; good chance for the right party; for sale cheap. 2apr2p

DRESSMAKERS—DO YOU WISH TO cut dresses for your customers to feel as though they had a weight on their neck, if so use the Kellogg system; we give it away. 614 Adams, upstairs. p

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 227 12th street. 92

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO work on the train as news agents. Inquire Union News Co., Penn. Depot, to-night. 92

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE HOME ON 18th, near Jefferson street; party wants to leave city within a month; would sell on time payments. Ira A. Richardson & Son, 3 Produce Exchange. 2apr-tf

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 303-371 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O. 27feb13sats

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS; has well, cistern, natural gas, with 30 foot lot fronting on Congress street; price, $850; terms, $85 cash, balance $10 monthly, 6 per cent. We also have a very nice 2-story house on Congress street, near Prouty avenue, for $1,700; terms, $200 cash, balance $12 monthly. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LARGE MODern 12 room residence; has city water, both gases, bath room; good barn, good sewerage; lot has 70 feet width on Collingwood ave., near Central avenue; this house alone cost $9,500; we offer the same for $4,500, on reasonable terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME residence; has 8 rooms, well, cistern, both gases, barn, all in good condition, with 40 feet fronting on Dorr street, near Collingwood avenue, price $2,500; $400 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—NEW 10 ROOM FRAME dwelling, suitable for 2 tenants, rents for $13 per month; has 30 feet fronting on Elmwood avenue, near corner Bancroft street and Detroit avenue, $1,350; this is a bargain and can be bought on easy terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME house of 7 rooms; well, cistern, gas, etc., on Dorr street, near Detroit ave., $1,350; terms $150 cash, balance $10 monthly, 6 per cent. We also have a nice 2-story house on Hicks street, near Hawthorne, price $1,450; same terms. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, next postoffice. 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 STORY BRICK; has basement elevator, all in good condition, with 20 feet fronting on Summit street, between Jefferson and Madison streets; price $7,500; terms reasonable; we also have 20 feet fronting on Summit street, corner Monroe, $20,000; rents for $2,000 per year; this is a bargain. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, nearly new, with cistern, etc.; has 30 feet fronting on East Broadway, near Navarre avenue; we also have 5 cottages near the corner of East Broadway and Navarre avenue at prices ranging from $800 to $900; terms $100, balance monthly, 6 per cent. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, next postoffice. 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON HICKS and Washington streets, 1 1-2 blocks above Belt Line railway; price $450; terms, $25 to $50 cash, balance $7 monthly; we also have 30 feet fronting on Bartlett street, near Lawrence avenue, price $650; this property is very cheap. I. H. Detwiler & Co., 224 St. Clair street, (next postoffice.) 2apr-tf

FOR SALE—NEW SIX ROOM COTTAGE, has well, cistern, alley, 35

MISFIT MISFIT MISFIT MISFIT MISFIT MISFIT
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GRAND

SPRING OPENING!

MERCHANT TAILORS'

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

Wednesday, April 6th.

Our Fine Spring Showing has Tumbled us Headlong into Popular Favor. Every Day Swells this Chorus.

WHAT ARE MISFITS?

In answer to the question, "What are Misfits?" we offer a few words in explanation. They are simply goods left on merchant tailors' hands for the reason that they did not fit the parties they were originally intended for, or because they were not called for.

WHERE DO WE GET THEM?

This question is asked of us innumerable times. To this we will also offer a few words of explanation. We have men employed who are constantly visiting the principal cities of the United States and buying up from the leading Merchant Tailors any Misfit or Uncalled-for Garments they may have.

These goods are purchased by them at almost their own prices, so that we are enabled to sell them for less than One-Half their Original Ordered price.

These goods are cut in the very latest styles, and in any shape shown on the fashion plates, and are made from the very finest imported and Domestic Fabrics.

Our line consists of Prince Alberts, Three and Four-Button Cutaways, Full Dress and Business Suits, Sacks in single and double-breasted, Coats and Vests, Single Pants, and an endless variety of Fancy Silk Dress Vests, and all to be sold at prices that will astonish you.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

☞We will be pleased to have you call and look our line over, whether you intend purchasing or not, as we are confident that if we cannot sell to you we can at least impress you with the fact that we are offering Merchant Tailor-Made Garments at less than it costs you to buy Ready-Made Clothing.

If you will kindly glance through the following quotations you can form a slight idea of what we are offering:

A $22 Custom-Made Suit or Spring Overcoat for.....$10 00
A 25 Custom-Made Suit or Spring Overcoat for.....$13 50
A $40 Custom-Made Suit or Spring Overcoat for.....$18 00
A $50 Custom-Made Suit or Spring Overcoat for.....$22 50
A $60 Custom-Made Suit or Spring Overcoat for.....$27 50

A Complete Line of Full Dress Suits and Tuxedos.

A Nobby and Complete Line of Pantaloons from $2.50 to $9. Made for double the money.

Open on Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

Misfit Clothing Parlors
COR. MADISON AND SUPERIOR STS.

All Alterations to Improve a fit, free of charge.

Goods kept in Repairs One Year FREE of Charge.

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UNITED OPINIONS.

Leading Men of New England Speak Out.

A Surprising Agreement Upon a Matter of Importance.

What Prominent People in This Section Have to Say.

Some unusual publications have been made in this and other New England papers within the past few days.

While they bore the mark of truth, they were so remarkable that some doubted. Yet investigation proves them true.

These statements relate to the wonderful discovery made by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college. They come from men and women of the highest standing.

They give the strongest testimony—disinterested.

In Boston, where Paine's celery compound has a larger sale than any other spring medicine, the following interviews were recently published and created a great many favorable comments:

Mr. F. J. Barnard, of the extensive bookbinding firm of J. G. Roberts & Co., 17 Prince street, said:

"Yes, I suffered for a long time with dyspepsia, and my trouble was increased greatly by rheumatism. One day the pain would pierce my elbow, then it would rack my shoulder, and next it would torture my leg, and so on until all parts had their share of intense suffering.

"At last I could hardly move in the morning and then not without great effort and much pain. That was over a year ago. To-day I feel like a new man; rheumatic twinges are unknown. I have no thoughts of indigestion, and eat as others do; and my blood as it courses through the veins has that warm, thrilling feeling that I felt when a thoroughly robust boy."

"To what do you ascribe that change?" asked the reporter.

"To Paine's celery compound. I commenced using it owing to a favorable mention of it in the Sunday Globe, and since its remarkable effect in my case I have indorsed it of my own free will."

Dr. A. W. K. Newton, 528 Tremont street, is one of the many prominent physicians who have indorsed this discovery. It will be remembered that Dr. Newton prescribed Paine's celery compound for a reporter, in answer to the following question:

"Doctor, what can you give a man who has lost his appetite, lost his sleep, lost his peace of mind, and to whom life is a burden?"

The doctor said: "I generally prescribe the compound, and I think I never heard of a lack of benefit from its use."

Howard D. Moore, attorney and counselor at law, whose offices are at 209 Washington street, had no time for an interview, but affirmed that he had used Paine's celery compound himself, and found that it was everything it was recommended to be. He

Considered It a Pleasure

to publicly indorse a scientific preparation like this.

"I really believe that nearly every person needs something of the kind at this season of the year, and have recommended it to many of my friends this spring."

The compound has been publicly indorsed in strong terms by Dr. Collier, the eminent medical author; W. H. Forbes, president of the Forbes Lithograph Co.; Mr. Geo. M. Wright, of the renowned firm of Wright & Ditson; Mr. M. A. Waterhouse, the successful manufacturer of custom corsets, 521 Washington street; Mr. C. E. Gleason, of the Boston & Albany railroad, and others who are known by reputation at least all through New England.

The wholesale trade in Boston spoke in most emphatic terms of the phenomenal sale Paine's celery compound is having this spring.

"It is having an immense sale with us," said Mr. E. P. Bryant, of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. "For several days last week we were really unable to fill our orders."

Mr. Bryant went on to speak of the remedy itself. "It is one of the few articles," he said, "that we never hear a complaint about. Lots of my personal friends are using it, and they all speak of it in the highest terms. We knew the value of the preparation long ago, and our prophecy that some day it would stand in the very front rank of popularity is coming true."

Said Mr. George L. Lawrence, treasurer of the Rust & Richardson Drug company: "Paine's celery compound has come to be the standard remedy for diseases resulting from weakened nerves and impure blood. When I tell you that within a year its sales have increased three or four times, and that the demand has been and is to-day, a steadily increasing one, you will understand the favor in which it is held by those who use it. We had the experience of the other Boston houses last week—we were sold out so rapidly that our customers had to wait two or three days for the compound."

Mr. Wood, of Weeks & Potter, Mr. Fred L. Carter, of Carter, Carter & Kilham, Mr. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., Messrs. Cutler Bros. & Co., all reported the same thing, that Paine's celery compound must be an article of unusual merit to have such an extraordinary sale.

The retail druggists in Boston unite in words of praise for this popular remedy.

Messrs. S. A. D. Sheppard & Co., at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, said:

"We have a large sale for Paine's celery compound; in fact, it sells the best of any of the spring medicines. We hear good reports of it all over, and many people are recommending it."

Mr. Charles A. Bartlett, 507 Tremont street, said "Paine's celery compound? Yes, indeed! I am using it myself, and sell more of it than all other similar preparations."

At Day's Pharmacy, 235 Meridian street, East Boston, the man of news received this report: "Paine's celery compound is the best selling article in the store."

Throughout New England, druggists make the same report as the following from Talcott, Frisbee & Co., the Hartford wholesale druggists:

"We have been having unprecedented sales, averaging over a gross a day,

For the Past Two Weeks,

and words of praise are coming to us from all sources, both from the trade and their friends. In our experience we have never known a preparation of this kind to meet with such popular favor as Paine's celery compound."

In New Bedford the best druggists speak very highly of the compound. Mr. William H. Drummond says: "I recommend Paine's celery compound to my customers, and it gives great satisfaction. I have heard some of them speak of it as the best medicine in the world."

Mr. James E. Blake, another prominent druggist of that city, says: "Our sales are increasing rapidly for this medicine, and some of our best customers are using it."

Messrs. Pager & Dandurand, another well-known drug firm in New Bedford, write: "All who have used Paine's celery compound speak highly of its merits, and it has an excellent reputation with our trade."

In Lowell, George C. Osgood, M. D., writes to say that he has sold a great quantity of Paine's celery compound, and has heard it highly spoken of as a brain and nerve food.

Mr. G. K. Mellor, a pharmacist at 430 Main street, Worcester, says: "Paine's celery compound gives perfect satisfaction in the different forms of nervousness."

In Fall River, Bernard C. Larouche & Co. mention the names of over a dozen of their patrons who have used the compound with great benefit, and who are willing to have their names published as indorsing its merits. Among them the reporter noticed the names of George W. Sidley, Dr. Boas, Mrs. Martin Pendergast, and Miss Julia Sullivan.

Mr. T. Edward Masters, of Springfield, is one of the best known apothecaries in that city. He said: "It is a pleasure to me to state that of several gross of Paine's celery compound that I have sold, I have not had a single complaint. It seems to give complete satisfaction and be exactly as recommended."

F. S. Calhoun & Co., the large wholesale house of New Haven, state: "The sale of Paine's celery compound is increasing very rapidly, and our customers report an immense retail trade on it."

In Maine, John W. Perkins & Co. report: "There is no other medicine before the public that we hear better reports from than Paine's celery compound. Its intrinsic merit has given it great sales, and the public regard it as the best medicine to substantially build up the system."

Frank G. Dort, of Keene, says he has handled Paine's celery compound since it was first put upon the market, and never had a single complaint about it, a grand record that is unequalled.

The Burlington Drug Co., of Burlington, Vt., the home of Paine's celery compound, says: "The compound has the largest sale of any proprietary remedy with us."

Everywhere prominent people, such as Dr. J. H. Hanaford, of Reading, Mass., the author, physician, and scientific investigator; Mr. James L. Bowen, of Springfield, the well-known writer, whose "Massachusetts in the Civil War" is a book familiar to all G. A. R. men in New England; Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, of Burlington, Vt.; and Mr. H. L. Dillenback, managing editor of the Telegram, of Providence, have gone before the public with unqualified words of praise for this valuable compound.

The men referred to in this article are too well-known to misstate anything, and their words can be relied upon. They prove the great popularity of this discovery, and that the popularity comes solely from the fact that it possesses merits and power common to no other discovery or remedy.

When men and women who were on the verge of despair are restored to health, hope and happiness by means of Paine's celery compound, does it not stand to reason that it ought to be popular?

And is it not the part of wisdom for any man, woman or child who is weak, suffering, and run down, to use this compound? It is a food for the nerves, brain and blood, that does not stimulate temporarily, but builds up permanently.—Boston Globe.

CITY NEWS.

Bargains in millinery at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

City election occurs Monday. Polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Toledo's representatives in the legislature are home until after the election.

A great many fish are being taken by dip net fishermen along the docks up the river.

Special sale of millinery Monday, April 4, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

It will be Channing Sunday to-morrow at the Unitarian church, Memorial hall annex.

There is great interest in the coming concert in which Miss Electa Gifford is to appear.

The Broadway pavement has been partially exhumed, at last, thanks to the spring campaign.

Notice the pattern bonnets at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

The old St. Clair street bridge should be rebuilt before it falls in and causes loss of life and limb.

Preaching services at St. John's M. E. church this evening, in advance of the sacramental service.

Elegant styles dress ginghams, only 8 cents, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe st.

Wheeler's opera house drew the crowds this week, though the People's was not forgotten by any means.

Smoke the Mirabillia clear Havana filled 5 cent cigars. Adolph Feiss & Co., sole agents.

Special inducements offered in our millinery department. The Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

The county auditor's office has been repapered and otherwise improved The boys can work without lamps now.

Boys' outing flannel waists, only 25 cents, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe st.

Internal revenue receipts for this district keep up to the high-water mark of past years, with considerable of an increase.

Lace curtains carefully handled at the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Engineers are at work platting the five acres of land on Putnam street recently purchased by the Baumgardner syndicate.

Madame Lathrop, of New York, will open an elegant hair dressing establishment at 306 Summit street early this month.

There are numerous applications for the chief engineership of the water works, a plum that will not be plucked until after election.

Ask for Seyfang's New Process bread.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian church will meet at the pastor's residence on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Special attention is called to our children's ribbed hose, double knees and toes, guaranteed fast black. Only 25c. The Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

The Northern National bank will soon begin to remodel and refurnish the interior of the banking rooms. When completed it will be one of the finest equipped banks in the city.

Sweeping reductions in ladies' muslin underwear. The Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

The eight blocks of the Hicks farm addition recently purchased by the Detwiler syndicate will be platted at once. There are 48 acres in the tract, which will be laid out into 350 lots.

Special clearing sale ladies' muslin underwear. The Bon Marche, 320 Monroe.

Gov. McKinley has appointed William Kirkby, of Toledo, to be Ohio railroad commissioner, vice Dr. Norton, of Tiffin. Mr. Kirkby is a railroad man of large experience and eminently qualified for the place.—Fremont Journal.

Don't suffer from dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It always cures.

MISS ELECTA GIFFORD COMING.

A Renowned Singer and Mr. Clarence Eddy at St. Paul's Church.

Miss Electa Gifford, soprano, and Mr. Clarence Eddy, the renowned concert organist, will give to Toledo music lovers a delightful recital on the evening of April 13, at St. Paul's M. E. church. The name of Mr. Eddy is sufficient to guarantee a large audience, as he is recognized as one of the greatest living organists, a pupil of August Haupt, who designated his performances as eminent.

Miss Gifford is from Toledo, and has won many golden opinions of her voice in Chicago and elsewhere. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at J. J. Freeman's. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The Richest Thing

Out—the Cornell University Concert at Wheeler's next Tuesday. 32 rollicking students. Secure seats to-night at Freeman's.

The Southwest Land and Investment Journal, a carefully edited and thoroughly reliable monthly journal, published in the interests of the southwest and especially of Texas, will be mailed for six months free of charge upon application to E. B. Parker, No. 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The paper contains much valuable information to those contemplating visiting or settling in the southwest. Write and obtain a copy.

The Misses Law's Froebel Kindergarten, at Central Congregational church, will open spring term Monday, April 4.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our thanks to the friends who so kindly extended their sympathy and assistance during the long illness and death of our son Charles; also for the beautiful floral offerings.

MR. and MRS. PETER WYEK.

Large arrivals of new Millinery for Monday. SHAW'S MILLINERY.

ERNEST REEVES & CO., Successors to Nicholas & Buchanan, will be open for business Monday.

The happiest families in the land are those rejoicing because of the deliverance of father, husband or son from the disease of inebriety, and the Toledo Gold Cure is doing the work.

Later styles in Spring Millinery. SHAW'S MILLINERY, 329 Superior street.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

WILBUR OPERA CO. | SUNDAY NIGHT, GRAND CONCERT, "BLACK HUZZAR."

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS

An indispensable garment in every man's wardrobe. We have the CHOICEST assortment in the city and, as usual, we shall sell them at the Lowest Prices consistent with legitimate profits. We have many EXCLUSIVE STYLES that have been made expressly for us.

GENTLEMEN—Our Fine Grades will compare favorably with the best custom made work of the city, and you will get better fitting garments than the average tailor is capable of making

FOR ABOUT ONE-HALF TAILORS' PRICES.

We Have the Handsomest Stock of Men's Suits in Toledo.

You will find all the newest shades of NUT BROWNS, TANS, CHECKS, ETC., also many NOVELTIES not to be bought elsewhere. YOU KNOW WE NEVER ALLOW ANYONE TO UNDERSELL US. We are always ready and willing to spend a half hour or so in showing you through this department. We shall know that the time has been profitably passed, even though you do not buy at the time.

Easter Novelties!

FOR THE

LITTLE FOLKS.

Toledo has never seen anything like the variety and select assortment we have gathered together for the young folks this season. Out steady increasing trade is proof that we succeed in pleasing the public, not only in the class of goods we sell, but the prices we sell them at. We have some of the prettiest little suits for boys that money can buy, and all made up in a strictly first-class manner. We also show a well selected stock of cheap and medium goods.

If you want a School Suit for your boy, ask to see our Special Line of "Knock-about" Suits for $3, $4 and $5. They are the best made.

☞Great line of Suits for Youths, from 14 to 18 years, in Black Cheviots, Browns, Tans and Brown Checks at $10, $12 and $15.

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

"SPRING UNDERWEAR."

Full assortment of spring underwear for ladies and children in all qualities in Silk, Wool, Fancy Mixed-Union Suits, Equestrian tights, in Silk, Cashmere and Lisle, fine and medium goods and extra values.

"CARPETS AND CURTAINS."

We are still receiving new additions every day in these departments.

Our sales aggregate three and four times as large over any previous season, an evidence of correct patterns and right prices.

"EASTER MILLINERY."

A magnificent display of fine Millinery in pattern Hats and Bonnets, the newest designs of headwear, countless shapes and styles, with the greatest variety of Flowers, Ribbons and other fixings.

"KID GLOVES."

The best brands in Suede and Glace, the novelty Gauntlets, high color, the new Tierette Biaritz, all in full assortments of spring colors.

Another invoice of "DRESS GOODS" Just In.

TOLEDO'S CHURCHES.

Announcements for To-Morrow's Services.

Themes Which Some of the Pastors Will Discuss—Many of Them Will Prove Interesting.

Monroe Street M. E. church: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Priddy, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The usual gospel services at 5 p. m. at the rooms of the Young Woman's Christian Association, 224 St. Clair street, opposite First Congregational church. Young women especially invited.

St. Stephen's English Lutheran church, corner Oliver and Harrison streets: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; no service in the morning; preaching at 7:30 by Rev. E. L. T. Engers, of the Martin Luther church.

The Oliver Baptist church, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "A Willing Recruit," and at 7:30 p. m., "The Passover Lamb;" Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: morning service 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; evening service 7:30 o'clock.

Martin Luther church, corner Oak and Woodville streets, East Side. Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school (German and English) at 9 a. m.; German service at 10:30 a. m.; no preaching in the evening.

Ashland Avenue Baptist, church: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. H. P. Hunt, father of the pastor; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 by Willard Smith, secretary of the Toledo Y. M. C. A.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor. Love feast, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by Rev. J. D. Norton, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; Sunday school 12 m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor, 7:30. All invited.

The forty-fourth anniversary of Modern Spiritualism will be observed at G. A. R. hall corner Adams and Ontario streets, Sunday evening. Mrs. Carrie Firth will deliver one of her interesting lectures, and tests will be given. Meeting will be called to order at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Services at the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, Pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.: "The Conquering Sower of Faith" is the subject for morning and "Joseph Introducing Jacob to Pharaoh," for the evening; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.

Broadway M. E. church, 1233 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; evening discourse the last of the series on "What I Believe and Why I Believe It;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. devotional meeting, 6:30 p. m; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; business meeting immediately after.

Unitarian, Church of Our Father, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning, it being Channing Sunday in the Unitarian churches, Rev. A. G. Jennings will speak on Wm. Ellery Channing; the Sunday school, which meets immediately after the service will also make this the lesson of the day; everybody invited to these services.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street: Church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Friday evening Bible study, 7:30.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the pastor will preach morning and evening; Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30, in the chapel.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "Everlasting Salvation;" the Lord's supper will be observed; Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject, "A Noble Type of Womanhood."

Eleventh Street church of Christ, between Madison and Jefferson, T. S. Buckingham, pastor: Morning sermon on "A God-Intoxicated Man;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 4:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; evening, special sermon for young men, "Worldly Wise Young Man;" revival meetings will continue next week.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Preaching by the Rev. Geo. W. Gray, a friend of the pastor's and one of the secretaries of the M. E. Educational societies, at 10:30; Sunday school at 12; Epworth league at 6:30; preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Every part of the service is helpful and hearty.

Grace church, Stickney avenue: 8 a. m., holy communion; 10 a. m., morning prayer, sermon on "Curses for Sin;" communion; 12 m., Sunday school; 3:30 p. m., confirmation class; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer, sermon on "The Evidences of Christianity;" 8:30 p. m., St. Andrew's Brotherhood short meeting. Confirmation April 10, 7:30 p. m.

Memorial Baptist church, corner Oak and Fort street, Rev. E. E. Williams, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m., subject, "Are the Righteous Always Prosperous?" Sunday school 12 m.; prayer meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, at 6:45 p. m.; evening services, 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Shame of Not Being a Christian."

First Baptist church, Huron near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "The Example of Christ;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30, subject, "Saved by the Blood." An after-meeting will follow the preaching.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street, opposite the government building, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30; Prof. Fisk will speak upon "The Tragic Barter of the Wholeness for Loss;" Scripture study at 12:15; the first Psalm Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m.; "What Is There in the First Psalm for Me?" evening service at 7:30; sermon by Prof. W. E. C. Wright, recently of Berea college, Kentucky, subject, "Hope for the Black Belt;" calendars at the door containing order of services and other interesting matter. The reading room is open during the week from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies.

VISIT VELASCO VIA

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, Houston, the I. & C. N. and Velasco Terminal railways. Daily passenger trains leave Houston 10:45 a. m., arriving at Velasco 2:05 p. m.

For information concerning Velasco, or for routes, rates, maps or time tables of the M., K. & T. railway, call on or address E. B. PARKER,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent.,
No. 509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
W. G. GRAHAM, G. T. A., Parsons, Ks

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport.
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify the public that after this date I will not pay any bills made by my wife, Lora Fleig.

JOE FLEIG.

PARASOL OPENING

Of All the Latest Novelties,

—AT—

TEIPEL'S

Umbrella, Glove and Fan House,

337 SUMMIT STREET.

Covering and Repairing done on Short Notice

BUSINESS LOCALS.

AUCTION

From residence of Mrs. S. E. Southard, 232 Tenth street, near Madison, Wednesday, April 6, at 10 a. m., elegant household furniture, including piano, sewing machine, four bedroom suites, parlor and dining room furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.
W. G. ALEXANDER, Auct.

Ice cream and fine confectionery for parties and socials: at
L. H. MEINERT'S.

Easter Millinery at Miss Carrie Frederick's, 421 Adams street. Opening days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 7, 8 9.

GRAND OPENING

At Albert Schoen's sample room, 2001 Lagrange street, corner Page, Saturday, April 2. All are invited.

IN THE SPRING TIME

You may want to move. Remember, then, that McGlynn, the Summit street liveryman, keeps men, horses and moving vans for the safe removal of all kinds of household goods and pianos. He guarantees prompt and reliable service, and gives especial care to the moving of pianos. 'Phone 1035, or call at office on Summit street, opposite Neuhausels'.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ferdinand Blumenthal and Ludwig Roth, Plaintiffs,
vs.
The First National Bank, The Toledo National Bank, Doria Tracy, The Seymour Shoe Company and Henry Tracy, Defendants.
Lucas Common Pleas. No. 30024.

The undersigned, John R. Calder, having duly qualified as trustee in the above entitled cause, and having in his hands a certain fund for the benefit of the creditors of said The Seymour Shoe Company, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said The Seymour Shoe Company to present their claims to said trustee at his office, 61 Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio, on or before the first day of May, 1892. Creditors not presenting their claims within the time within named will not share in the distribution of said fund.

JOHN R. CALDER, Trustee.
Toledo, O., March 16, 1892.
first pub sat mch 19-26-apr-2-9

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, Toledo, Ohio.

Whereas, It is declared unlawful by the laws of the state of Ohio for any person to sell or give away any spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, on any election day, and also is declared unlawful for any person being the keeper of a place where any such liquors are habitually sold and drunk, to fail to keep the same closed on any election day held under or by virtue of the constitution and laws of said state under penalty of fine and imprisonment: and

Whereas, Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1892, is such election day as aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, V. J. Emmick, Mayor of the City of Toledo, as required by law, do hereby give notice to all concerned of the enactment and provisions of said laws, and that all violations of the same will subject the offender to punishment.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 31st day of March, A. D., 1892.

V. J. EMMICK,
Mayor of the City of Toledo.
mch-31-3

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned parties engaged in the business of cleaning privy vaults, catch basins, etc., have agreed that on and after April 1, 1892, the price of all work will be 10c per cubic foot and no job less than $5.

Hopp & Ullrich, 724 Washington street.
Voute Excavating and Sewer Co., 413 St. Clair street.
Robert H. Bailey, 536 Ontario street.
John Hanley, 3303 Lagrange street.
City Sanitary Co., 512 Madison street.

DON'T STAY IN THE HOUSE

On account of the baby, but make a bee line for Goldberg & Jacobson's, 434 Summit St., where you can buy

An Elegant Baby Carriage

At small cost and pay for it as you go along. They have a lovely stock to select from, so that your wife cannot help but be pleased. In HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS they keep a most complete stock and can furnish your house from garret to cellar.

GOLDBERG & JACOBSON, 234 SUMMIT STREET

JOHN D. RIGGS
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machinery Designed! Drawings Made! Blu Prints Furnished! Engines Indicated! Power Measured!
Room 55 Law Bldg., Toledo Ohio

BILLIARD TABLES NEW AND SECOND HAND
IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES
TABLES REPAIRED CUT DOWN-EXCHANGED OR BOUGHT
BALLS CUES-CLOTH-CHALK AND EVERY ARTICLE USED IN THE TRADE
E. A. STEVENS
TOLEDO, O.

C/B à la Sprite
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.
BEST FITTING CORSET ON EARTH.
MAYER, STROUSE & CO. MFRS. 412 B'WAY, N.Y.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Lucas county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the court house in Toledo, Ohio, the following described real estate, situate in said county and state, viz: Lots number sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66) and sixty-seven (67) of Shaw & Wells' second addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio. Appraised at $450 for each lot. Term of sale cash.

MARY CONLISK,
Administratrix of estate of Wm. Conlisk, deceased.
first pub sat mch-19-26-apr-2-9

J. FRANK COOK,
DENTIST,
21 Law Building,
Cor. Madison and Superior.

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings

428 Summit St.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

E. E. LANCE,
The Well Known and only
MERCHANT TAILOR
on "Lenk's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,
391 Nebraska Ave
Every garment shows a Union Label.

NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 10 PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the three Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

THE SPRING TERM OF ANDERSON'S
SCHOOL OF MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS,
DETROIT, MICH.
Will commence April 15. The number being limited, pupils should register early. For full particulars address PROF. L. P. ANDERSON, 26 MADISON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 2, 1892.

A PRISON'S WALLS

Contain Some Very Queer People,

But Jeffersonville, Ind., Claims the Palm.

Much Interest Shown in Convict Musgrave,

Who Burned the Bones in a River Hut.

Romance and Dead Men's Bone Mixed up in an Exciting Way—First Full Story of His Sensational Career.

Jeffersonville, Ind., April 2.—The penitentiary at this place contains a prisoner who is attracting much attention. On the night of August 23 last, a lonely log cabin, three miles north of Terre Haute, was burned. A skeleton was discovered in the ruins. Benjamin Robert Musgrave, a Chicago broker of considerable note, had been camping out in the cabin. There was but one inference—a horrible one. He had been cremated.

A few weeks later news came that it was not Benjamin Robert Musgrave's skeleton that had been found in the ruins and wept over, but a fake skeleton that had been planted there by Musgrave and his friends in a scheme to defraud sundry life insurance companies out of $35,000.

Late in October another chapter was added to this story by the news that one of Pinkerton's men, acting for the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York, had arrested Musgrave in St. Paul. As a sort of climax and fitting rounding to these events, a jury sitting in the circuit court in Terre Haute brought in a verdict against Musgrave on January 29, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined $500. Charley Trout, almost as interesting a character as Musgrave, was the chief conspirator's assistant.

Musgrave's case attracted widespread attention, both for the boldness of his attempt to defraud the insurance companies and the adventures of his past career, which has been an unenviable one. He is now in the Jeffersonville prison with plenty of time for reflection.

Benjamin Robert Musgrave first began life in or near Leeds, England, about thirty years ago. It is called first advisedly, because he has begun over again several times since. But that was the beginning, he being one of several children of an honest pair of hard-working people who, soon after his birth, came to this country and settled with their children on a farm near Terre Haute. The head of the family prospered, and added some fine Kansas lands and a good many securities to his possessions before passing away, nearly ten years ago. The will invested Benjamin Robert Musgrave, the only son, with the care and settlement of the estate. One of the two daughters had married an honest farmer of the neighborhood, who bore the name of William Markle. Markle did not like his brother-in-law Bob, because that good-looking young man preferred the streets of Terre Haute and its dissipation to a farm life.

Markle was urgent in his demands for a settlement. He came down from Otter creek, where he lived, and had long sessions in Bob Musgrave's office, all to no purpose. Bob was in the full swing of a career which dazzled Terre Haute. He had entered business as a broker, and he had intimate relations with Chicago grain speculators. By the time he was twenty-five years old, which was about five years ago, he was doing a big business, and was regarded as a coming rich man.

One day, three years ago, he decamped, leaving several badly forged notes, many debts and much rancor behind him. The only person who sincerely regretted him, aside from his mother and his young unmarried sister, was Trout, who has been mentioned. Trout was poor. Next to his tobacco, Trout loved Musgrave. So Trout waited anxiously to hear from him again.

Musgrave wandered about a good deal in the next year or so. His career everywhere was the same. When he arrived in a town he was "Bob, old boy." Before he had been there long he was "that fellow Musgrave," and a little later he would seek fresh fields of labor.

Two years ago he arrived in Chicago. He had found his field at last. He was so impressed with it that he brought his mother and sister there and set up a small establishment. He gave out that he was representing an English syndicate with a capital of £7,700,000, and that he was going to begin investing shortly.

He cut quite a dash for a while, but the people soon began to find him out and it was not long before he was again "down at the heel."

At this juncture he fell in love. The calm, intriguing financier became the slave of Kate Burton, a young woman who was leading a life of far from doubtful repute, whose real name was Kate McLaughlin. It appears that Kate loved Bob for the dangers he had passed and was passing, and she stood willing to hold to him though thick and thin. So when her ally hatched his grand scheme to win fickle fortune again, she was made a partner.

In the month of August he got his life insured for $35,000 in seven different policies, three of which, amounting to $15,000, were issued by the Mutual Accident Insurance association of New York. Then he sat down and, under the name of T. B. Burnham, wrote to Parsons & Co., of St. Louis, for a skeleton. He said it was for his boy, and inclosed a letter beginning "Dear Pa," and requesting a skeleton five feet eight inches high, for use as a model. Parsons & Co. wrote that the price of such a skeleton would be $100. Bob slipped down to Otter creek, Indiana, and, taking advantage of the absence of the alert Markle, beguiled Mrs. Markle with glittering tales of much money to be made out of little. When Markle returned he found Musgrave gone with $200 of the Markle savings.

With $100 of that, Bob paid for the skeleton, which was shipped to T. B. Burnham in a plain box. Bob got that at the broker's office, where it was sent, packed it in a huge valise, bade Kate Burton, his mother, and his sister goodbye, and went down to the crossroads town of Dana, Ind., where he telegraphed the faithful Trout to come to him. He wrote many letters, chiefly to Kate Burton, while in waiting for the advent of Trout.

He told Kate not to mourn if she heard that he was dead, but to collect the two policies for $5,000 each that were in her favor, and to wait until she heard from him. The other five policies were in favor of his mother. On Friday, August 21, Trout came to Dana, and the two started for Terre Haute, twenty miles away, bearing the big valise with them.

Early in the morning of Saturday, August 22, a boatman on the Wabash river opposite Tecumseh, three miles north of Terre Haute and on the other side of the river, and hailed by two men standing on the shore with a big traveling bag in front of them. They asked him to row them across the river to a deserted cabin which stood in the midst of the weeds near the opposite shore. The boatman took the two men, who were Musgrave and Trout, and the bag which contained the skeleton, to a point near the cabin and left them. They went to the cabin and then Trout sped away to Terre Haute. He hurried to and fro among the people who knew Musgrave and told them he knew Musgrave was camped in the cabin and would be glad to see any of them next afternoon.

But the next day, which was Sunday, none wanted to go. Trout urged in vain, and finally by dint of the most artful persuasions induced two men, who said they would go for a few minutes if Trout would drive them. That Trout agreed to do, and did, taking some provisions and a lamp full of kerosene in the bottom of the buggy. It was rather a dreary call. The men had nothing to say. Trout was in a state of suppressed excitement, which forbade speech, and Musgrave was in the dumps. The callers drove away soon, leaving Trout to walk home later.

As soon as the visitors had gone, Musgrave opened the big bag and looked at the bones with which it was filled. They looked very old, and dry, and unlifelike.

"You ought to have brought me some calf brains, Charley," Musgrave said. "They would have gone toward making a better showing."

"How could I buy brains without exciting suspicion?" Trout asked.

"That's so," Musgrave agreed. "You fix the bones out."

Musgrave sat on the edge of the rough frame which had once been the basis of a bed and watched the busy Trout arranging the bones. Trout says his big face got a ghastly yellow, and that his hands shook and his fat body trembled as he watched the laying out.

"I don't see how I'm going to do it," he said whith a shake and a fog in his in his voice.

"Oh, brace up, Bob," said the cheerful Trout. "You've got to go through with it."

They arranged that Musgrave should fire the cabin some time after midnight, and that Trout should discover the body early the following morning. Then Trout left.

It was at 7:30 o'clock. It appears that Musgrave had no liking for the lonely cabin with the skeleton companion, for at 8:30 o'clock the farmers round about saw the cabin burning. They did not see the fat, frightened Musgrave fleeing through the woods, fields, and bushes to get a train at a station several miles distant.

Trout was astir betimes Monday morning. He hitched up a horse and drove out on the road leading to the cabin. Without stopping there at all he drove on until he met a farmer.

"The old cabin's burned, and Bob Musgrave has gone up with it," he said, excitedly.

Trout had no trouble then in getting together a party to g oto the cabin. They raked over the ashes and found the charred bones and a Knight of Pythias charm bearing the name "B. R. Musgrave." When they found the bones Trout set up a real wail. "Poor Bobby! Poor Bob!" he said, with his mouth twitching and the Adam's apple in his long thin neck going up and down.

At first people thought that Bob Musgrave had committed suicide, and they were anxious to hear what terrible crime he had committed in Chicago. Then a suspicion began to stir that something was wrong. No charred clothing was found, and no buttons or keys or such things as would resist the action of fire. And when news of the big insurance began to come, suspicion became half certainty. Farmer Markle, of Otter creek, was in a terrible state. He was angry about the $200, and he feared that Musgrave's death had killed the last chance of getting it. He went to see Trout, and, by working upon his sympathies, got him to admit that Musgrave was not dead, but was hiding in Chicago. Without saying anything Markle went to Chicago and hunted for Musgrave.

Musgrave had reached Chicago on Monday and had gone at once to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Jones, at 4345 Berkeley avenue, where he got a room under the name of J. T. G. Thornton.

One day he came home evidently excited and hurriedly packing up his effects, left without leaving his future address.

He had met Markle that day, had run plump into him, much to Markle's delight and his own horror. Markle had tried to get that $200 and, failing in this, had said: "Everybody in Terre Haute is laughing at you. The whole thing is out. And I am going back to testify before the coroner that I've seen you." Musgrave left him to wander about until dark. Then he got his traveling bag and fled for the northwest. The Pinkerton detectives called at his boarding house just two hours too late.

Markle kept his promise, and told all he knew before the coroner's court the next day. Trout, who had sworn that he believed the bones were the remains of Musgrave, was arrested for perjury. When the grand jury met both he and Musgrave were indicted for conspiring to defraud the insurance companies. The Pinkertons were soon on the track of Musgrave. They traced him to a town in Wisconsin, and there lost sight of him. They had to wait until he wrote to Kate Burton, whom they watched closely. Kate found her fear of the police stronger than her love for the fleshy, foxy broker, and promised to let the detectives know as soon as she heard from him.

In the early days of October Bob wrote to her a long, sorrowful letter, now wailing over his fallen fortunes, now urging her to keep her heart true to him. Acting on that clew, the Pinkertons caught Robert in St. Paul, and put in him jail. He managed to find the money to hire lawyers, and they fought his extradition to the last. But that did not prevent Robert from sleeping in a cell in the jail at Terre Haute before November was far advanced.

OUR INDIAN GAMBLERS,

And the Ghastly Cards They Use.

Their Decks Made of Tanned Human Skin With the Figures Painted.

Captain E. W. Kingsbury, of this city, is at home for a short stay from San Carlos Indian Reservation, where he is a post trader. The San Carlos Reservation is a valley 100 miles square, situated at the junction of the San Carlos and Gila rivers in Arizona.

About five thousand Indians are cared for by the government on this reservation. As soon as poor Lo gets his hands on a week's provisions or an extra blanket he sits down on the ground and proceeds to gamble them away.

"By the way," said Captain Kingsbury, "did you ever see their playing cards?" and with the remark he handed out a deck which he said had been made by Indians. The faces and spots were copied after the Mexican monte playing cards, and were put on with some bright, durable paint.

They looked as if made of mica, or possibly thin bone, but Captain Kingsbury, being asked as to the material, said: "Well, you know an Indian makes everything durable, and you know what a varied use he makes of raw-hide."

The listener, who had been gracefully shuffling the cards, suddenly held them between a finger and thumb.

"Now, you see," said Captain Kingsbury, "horse-hide or beef-hide would be too thick, and it is reported that such things are manufactured from the exterior covering of prisoners—in other words, tanned white men's skin."—Kansas Siftings.

A FAGIN OF TO-DAY.

Clever Gang of Thieves Arrested in Pittsburg.

Much Valuable Property Found in a Loft.

A Female Gets Credit of Being the Leader of the Crowd Who Have Been Terrorizing the People.

Pittisburg, Pa., April 2.—A clew to a gang of thieves that will rival the famous one operated by that philanthropist, "Fagin," of romance, has been found in Allegheny. From $2,000 to $3,000 worth of stolen booty has been recovered and is now under a guard of police, and the detective and police officials of Allegheny are wild over the affair. Mary Reiswick, a member and possibly the leader of the gang, is under arrest and now in Allegheny central station. She is a plain, ordinary looking girl, but a very bright one. She is only 23 years old, and has been in clutches of the law before, but the officers were not able to prove much against her. Her latest game was doing housework by the day, and the store of valuables in the rickety old shanty which she called her home, proves how well she succeeded.

Modeled After Fagin's Famous Gang.

The amount of the plunder leads the police to be lieve she had a number of people working with her and that possibly they were not all women. The theory is that there are several men in the gang and that possibly it is constructed much on the plan as that pursued by Charles Dickens' famous leader of thieves. There is no talk, however, of blasting the memory of that great novelist for giving so many excellent pointers to people with criminal intentions.

The polige, at least, belive the girl and her accomplices can tell much of the many robberies that had occurred on the North side during the last year or more. Miss Reiswick has a sister, but there is no proof yet that she is connected with the robberies.

Her plan of late has been almost perfect. She has been working at cleaning houses, dusting stores and doing other similar work by the day. In this way she got into a large number of houses. Of course what stuck to her was hers. Her idea was that it was better to take care of things herself than let them lay around for anybody to steal or for the children to lose.

Mary Spotted Houses for Crooks to Work.

It wkas through this habit that she fell. A woman very closely answering her description did cleaning in a number of houses, which were very shortly afterward robbed. This link has not yet been clearly established, but the theory in it is that, while she did expert shoplifting she paved the way for her pals in trousers to do the heavier work. While presumably an ignorant German girl doing home work, she was in reality getting a complete plan of the house, with the exact location of the silverware and other valuables as well as incidentally figuring out the easiest method of entrance and the quickest route for escape. She occasionally cleaned stores and this may in part explain the existence of the webs of silk and other valuable materials in her shanty home. It also brings out the idea that they were there through carefully planned burglaries. In her role of paving the way she was all right and probably would never have been discovered if she had not yielded to an innate desire to steal indiscriminately. Her success in the other line led her to houses where there were good pickings for herself, but not enough to justify a regular after-night job.

How She Fell Into the Trap.

She worked her little game at the home of Mrs. B. B. Brown, 88 Arch street, Allegheny. That lady missed a breast pin, a fine watch, some other jewelry and a shawl. As each of the articles disappeared after a visit from the German girl, she became suspicious of her and later several rings and some silverware were missed by the people in the house. Mrs. Brown called in the police and Detectives Steele and Johonson. After working on the case for awhile the detectives found the girl had been arrested before for stealing, and had a warrant sworn out for her. She was followed, and led the detectives to her home in the rear of No. 11 Green street, in the Third ward. The place is little more than a shanty and has a loft in it. The next move was to get a search warrant, and last night the arrest was made and the woman sent down to the station.

Then they started on a search, and in an old shoe partly covered with mildew was found a watch, and in a corner among some rags were found several rings. In other odd places they found the other stuff stolen from Mr. Brown's residence. Having succeeded so well they thought there might be something worth looking at in the loft and crawled up through a hole in the ceiling.

Wealth Hidden Away in a Loft.

Ranged up in a row were half a dozen big heavy trunks, every one packed full and very heavy. One was broken open and in among a mass of rich old laces and silks they found a lot of solid silverware marked with the initials, "I. G."

The trunk was filled with silks, velvets, satines, laces, ribbons, bits of jewelry and pieces of silverware. Some had been used and some were brand new. The detectives did not know the value of the laces and other stuff, but it was nearly all of a very fine quality and at a very low estimate they think the plunder is worth about $2,000 and may amount to much more.

Another trunk was broken open and in it were found more laces, together with fine napkins from which the embroidered initial had been picked out. There were also many other fine materials in this trunk. The others were not opened last night, as the detectives were afraid they might get themselves into trouble if they took the stuff away and were unable to produce owners for all of it, so it was left at the shanty under guard until they are advised what to do by their superiors. The detectives, however, exepect to locate the ownership of much of the stuff to-day and to-morrow.

TWO BOYS.

An Illustration of the Changes Made by Time.

The late ex-Gov. W. W. Holden started in life as a printer's devil. One cold morning the boy was delivering papers, and at a rich man's mansion he was invited into the dining room to warm himself by the fire. A handsome college boy on a visit to the family was sitting at the table, and when the little devil left this comfortable and happy youth handed him a buttered biscuit.

Young Holden walked off eating his biscuit, envying the college student and feeling very blue.

Time brings wonderful changes. Thirty years later the boy who gave the biscuit was defeated for governor by the barefooted lad who received it.—Raleigh Chronicle.

WORTH A MILLION.

Charlie—So you are to be married?

Gus—Yes, and to the nicest girl in the world. Charlie, she's worth a million.

Charlie—You don't say so! I congratulate you, old boy.

Gus—Yes, she is worth a million of such girls as one sees in society.

Charlie—Oh, Gus, (he murmurs as he goes off) poor devil, I pity him.—Texas Siftings.

AN AMERICAN PRINCE.

The Gorgeous Young Scion of the House of Wettinghouse.

In one of the corridors of the Windsor hotel the other evening I saw a remarkable youth promenading up and down with a well-groomed valet in evening suit, says a New York correspondent of the Buffalo Express. This youth was about 10 years of age to all appearances, and he wore a dress that would have made him conspicuous in any court in Europe. He had a velvet coat of the Louis XIV pattern, a long white silk waistcoat, a pair of velvet knee breeches, black silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and no end of lace and frills.

His long yellow hair hung down in semi-curls upon his shoulders, and his air was that of the languid and thoroughly blase character of the most hilarious French period.

I was told that he was the son of Mr. Westinghouse, the inventor of the air-brake, and that this evening costume of his was mild and dull compared with the gorgeous vestments in which he was arrayed upon high social occasions.

Some ladies were present in the corridor, and endeavored to exchange a few remarks with the young nobleman, but they found him exceedingly rude and not specially bright. I have always had a sort of sympathy for young men born to riches and power. To me there has always been a pathetic side to a prince, and I have been generous enough to excuse most of their shortcomings upon the ground that their breeding and environments were such as to prevent them from developing into true men.

As I contemplated this little Prince of Westinghouse the other evening, I found myself wondering what sort of an American citizen he would prove to be. What ideas of life can he have, indulged and surrounded as he is? I tried to contrast his present situation with that which his distinguished father must have occupied at the same age. Through his labor, his genius and his energy, Mr. Westinghouse has made a great fortune and has conferred great blessings upon mankind.

Who can imagine any outcome from his spoiled and pampered heir? Still, if this boy has secured the love and adulation of one fond parent, he has an important place in life and his mission has not been a useless one.

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR.

How It is Progressing On the Coast.

The Almon-Eyed Heathen From a Foreign Shore Is Running the Shoe Trade.

"It was only a few days ago," said a prominent dealer in ladies' shoes to a representative of the San Francisco Call, "that I discovered why there is a falling off in the sale of ladies' fine shoes, for which I had a great call. It is a class of kid goods that is manufactured by white people and which I cannot sell for less than the fixed price and make a decent profit.

"That line of trade is being ruined by a wily Chinaman who runs a shop fronting on a small alley of this city, and not in the Chinese quarter. The fellow was at one time employed in a local shoe factory that manufactured goods for a certain class of dealers who did not care if the goods were manufactured by Chinese or not, and there he learned how to make ladies' fine shoes.

He is a cunning fellow, and it did not take him long to discover that if he worked in the position to which he might be assigned in a team he would never know anything about a shoe except the particular part on which he was at work. That is, if he was set to cutting heels, he might become an expert at that and never know anything about cutting and fitting.

"He was an apt apprentice, and when he had thoroughly learned one branch of the trade he would find some excuse for wanting to leave it and go to another. He would declare that there was something the matter with his hand or his foot, or with his thumb or his finger, and that he could no longer continue in that particular line, but thought that he could do better in some other branch, and the foreman would yield to his request.

"In that way he went through every branch, and it was not long before he was master of everything, and able to turn out as fine a shoe as ever was made. Then he had no further use for the factory. He rented a cheap place in the alley, and hired some of his countrymen who had become experts in the several branches of the business, after which he started in to make shoes for ladies, charging but one-half the price I charge for the same class of goods."

How did he get the trade?"

"Why, he sent a Chinaman out with a sample pair or two, and that Chinaman told every lady he visited that his boss would make shoes exactly like those shown to measure, for a low price, which he named, and then slipped into the hand of the lady his employer's card. The bait was tempting and it was not long before his shop was crowded with women, many of them of the better class, and who ought to be ashamed of themselves to patronize Chinese when there are so many deserving white people wanting employment. Yesterday, prompted by curiosity I placed myself within sight of this Chinaman's shop, and in less than half an hour more than a dozen women entered his place, to be either measured for shoes or to take away shoes previously ordered."

Then the dealer scratched his head for a moment and asked: "What are we going to do about it?"

The reporter, unable to answer, took his leave.

WILL COME IN BOATS

New York Nabobs to Visit the Great Fair.

A Great Display of the Best Naval Architecture of the World to be Seen.

Chicago, April 2.—Some of the New York nabobs who live in castles along the Hudson and take yearly trips in their magnificent steam yachts are preparing to visit the world's fair in style. George H. Hopkins, collector of the port of Detroit, yesterday called upon Acting Collector Hitt at the custom house and inquired what the harbor regulations would be at Chicago respecting private yachts.

Mr. Hopkins said he came in the interest of New York parties who intended coming to Chicago in 1893 in their private yachts the plan was, he said, to start from New York and come to Chicago via the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes.

Each yacht will contain the most select of New York society people, and they will live on the vessels instead of coming ashore. The program had not been altogether completed, but the New Yorkers will remain in the harbor from two to three weeks, visiting the fair cruising about the southern part of the lake.

Mr. Hopkins said his New York friends believed Chicago would be very much crowded during the fair, and for that reason they hit upon the idea of coming here in their yachts, in which they could live without experiencing the inconveniences of the crowded hotels.

Mr. Hopkins only named one of the gentlemen whose yachts will be in the fleet—William Hudson, a wealthy manufacturer—but it is believed that Goulds and Vanderbilts will also be in the party.

Mr. Hitt informed Mr. Hopkins that the harbor would be free to all comers and that there were no regulations governing private yachts except the regulation navigation laws which all vessels are bound to respect

ROAMING IN THE WOODS

A Wild Monster Found in Kentucky.

Three Hundred Men Effect His Capture.

His Career of Devastation in Meade County Brought to an End By Determined Men.

Louisville, April 2.—News of the capture of a strange and ferocious animal in Meade county, a few days ago, was brought to this city by Mr. Samuel B. Creecelius, who lives in that county, and was in the party that captured him.

The animal first made his appearance in Meade county last October, and since then has been the source of no little annoyance to the citizens in general. He devoured dogs and young calves as easily as a cow can take in a turnip. Little children were afraid to venture out from home, and, in consequence, some of the public schools had to be suspended.

The citizens at last grew tired of the marauder, and resolved to exterminate him, if it were possible. Accordingly, a few days ago a party of men, numbering 300, got together with a view of hunting him down and ending his life.

The men were all mounted, and were led by Mr. Samuel Smith, who had with him his celebrated pack of hounds. There is a place about twenty miles below Brandenburg where the Ohio river makes a sharp bend. Across this bend, at one point, the distance is only one-half mile, while to go around from point to point, it is about seventeen miles. The neck of land included in this division, was selected for the hunt, not only on account of its adaptation to the sport, but because it was one of the principal haunts of the what-is-it.

The hunt was begun about 10 o'clock in the morning, and pretty soon the hounds were scattered in all directions. At noon it became evident from the noise the dogs made that the beast was sighted. The hunters urged their horses forward, and sure enough there he was, holding all the pack at bay. Upon the appearance of the horsemen, however, he gave up his defense and turned and galloped away.

He was hotly pursued, and in a half hour they brought him to the verge to a tall precipice, and had him surrounded on all sides. It was thought at first that he would make a great leap for life, but he appeared to be more desirous of risking his life to the mercy of his pursurers than jumping from the towering cliff.

The men closed in on him from all quarters, and the hounds bayed lustily. It was evident that the gorilla was soon to be brought to an end.

A few minutes was spent in devising plans of procedure, but it was soon agreed that Mr. Smith should lasso him. Mr. Smith is a veteran cow-boy and scout, and can wield a lasso with remarkable dexterity. He accordingly produced one that he had provided for the occasion, and, after a little cautious advancement and posing of his loop, he threw it, and succeeded in entangling the animal about the middle.

The hunters quickly dismounted and lent their aid in the struggle, and in a few seconds had the animal's feet and hands securely bound, and an iron muzzle buckled about his mouth. All this preparation had been made by Mr. Smith, who wanted the beast caught alive.

He is still in Mr. Smith's possession, being heavily chained and carefully watched. Although no accurate measure could be taken of him, it is estimated that the beast is fully seven feet in height. He is covered with long rough hair and has a terrifying countenance.

The news of his capture has created joy among the inhabitants of Meade county. Mr. Smith has not yet decided what he will do with the animal, but it is probable that he will sell him to some menagerie.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Some Facts That Show Why It Failed.

De Lesseps' Mistakes in his Calculations—How Immense Sums of Money Have Been Dropped.

San Francisco, April 2.—There is clearly not the slightest hope that the Panama canal will ever be completed. Nobody knowing the facts of the situation would risk one cent in the enterprise. It was begun with a foolish miscalculation of what was required, and foolishness, if not worse, has been visible throughout the operation. An English admiral in an English magazine presents a dismal picture of the works.

What has been effected by an expenditure of $250,000,000 is practically nothing, for further engineering is at a standstill and everything is going to ruin, as is inevitable in such a climate, with a rainfall of sometimes an inch an hour in the wet season.

Originally the estimate for a canal with locks was $100,000,000, and as De Lesseps had successfully completed the Suez canal in face of the most sinister prognostications it was confidently believed by gullible French investors that he could not be wrong. It is now estimated that to complete a canal with locks $175,000,000 additional would be required.

But there is not the smallest certainty that even this estimate is not far below the mark, for with an expenditure of nearly double the amount only one-fifth of the necessary work has been done.

De Lesseps was completely in error as to the climatic conditions, and his engineering survey could have been of little more practical value than the vivid imagination of Jules Verne would have solved in his studio at Amiens.

In addition, De Lesseps had not at Panama the enforced labor with which he did such wonders in Egypt. But for cheap labor he might not have succeeded with the Suez canal.

The French have already lost too much money to be further tempted to make useless sacrifices, and it may be concluded that in a few years the vestiges of this abortive scheme will be hidden under the rank vegetation of the isthmus.

The failure of De Lesseps' project gives the promoters of the Nicaragua undertaking the needed stimulus to push their work ahead. The traffic would for a long time to come hardly suffice for two canals, but it will be highly remunerative for one waterway constructed at moderate expense, and there is good reason to believe it can be done at Nicaragua. At the same time a lesson in caution has been afforded by the financial disaster in the other case.

THE EXCLUSION ACT.

The laws excluding Chinese have continued, and undoubtedly with general approval. But for what reason should one of the most efficient and least troublesome people have been prohibited from entrance into the country which does not apply equally to those who are as absolutely alien? The mass of foreign pauperism, crime, ignorance, in every kind and degree, which is "dumped" upon this country cannot but have an injurious affect, and it is certainly an evil which we are not bound to tolerate. It is not a moral, political, or social duty to imperil our institutions and our welfare. As trustees of liberty in the truest sense, we must protect our trust.—Harper's Weekly.

"YANKEE DOODLE.

Something of the History of This Inspiring Air.

Kossuth informed us that the Hungarians with him in this country first heard "Yankee Doodle" on the Mississippi river, when they immediately recognized it as one of the old national airs of their native land, one played in the dances of that country—and they began immediately to caper and dance as they used to in old Biscay.

It has been stated, we know not upon what authority, that the air of "Yankee Doodle" is the same as that of "Lucy Locket," and is as old as the time of Cromwell, when it was called "Nankee-Doodle." In the time of the old French war (1755), when the New England troops, commanded by Gov. Shirley, were encamped with the regular British troops on the Hudson, near Albany, Dr. Shackbury, a surgeon of the British army, remodelled the old tune and called it "Yankee Doodle" as a joke, in derision of the New England volunteers, who admired the tune: and it soon became a general favorite throughout the American camp. It was suggested, it is said, by the quaint and ludicrous appearance of the volunteers as they came into camp, some in black suits, some in blue, and some in gray. Some had long coats, some short ones, some had no coats at all. Some of them had long hair, some short, and some wore enormous wigs. With a great variety of accoutrements, they furnished altogether a good deal of sport for the regular British troops.—Boston Post, July 24, 1858.

THE NEW U. S. NAVY.

Good Progress Made in Its Construction.

Several Launchings to Take Place This Summer—The Fast Commerce Destroyer Pirate.

Washington, April 2.—The work of putting the new navy afloat will go rapidly on during the the coming year, whether there is trouble over the Bering sea or not. The launching of the Raleigh, the 3,000-ton cruiser, which is building at the Norfolk navy yard, will be followed in about six weeks by the launch of her sister ship, the 3,000-ton cruiser Cincinnati, at the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York. Both vessels will be in commission in about a year, and though they are not the first vessels launched from government yards they will be the first put in commission.

The leading naval event of the year, in the opinion of Secretary Tracy, will be the launching of cruiser No. 12, at the Cramps' ship yard in Philadelphia. The event will take place early in May, and Secretary Tracy will probably make it a more notable occasion than any of the other recent launchings. The new cruiser is the apple of his eye. It will be a commerce destroyer, pure and simple, and has a required speed of twenty-two knots an hour. The new cruiser has been christened the Pirate, and while it is unlikely that she will bear this title when formally put upon the naval list, Secretary Tracy says that it is doubtful if she is ever generally known by any other name. It is expected that she will be able to overtake any vessel, excepting half a dozen now afloat.

Another vessel to be launched some time this year will be one of the three 2,000-ton gunboats now building at South Boston. The new gunboat is known as No. 11, and her sister ships, the Montgomery and the Detroit, are building at Baltimore. They have already been launched.

HORACE GREELY.

Exceptions Taken to the Statement That He Was Vain.

Greeley was vain.—Ingersoll.

Quaint rambler of the hills, the woods, the brooks, lover of daisies, dandelion, wort and weeds, thou later Franklin, read in many books, reverent of faith, indifferent to creeds, sincere of soul—careless, somewhat, of collar; humble to truth, not to almighty dollar; of man's sublimest passion glorious arouser, while wrinkled bootleg hid a furtive trouser; spotless of soul, but inkstained oft on cuff; gentle of heart—to bores and bullies gruff; fool 'mong politicians, patriot amid knaves, rebel 'gainst rebellion, ransomer of slaves; nor color, caste nor trace obscured thy sanity in loving best the lowliest of humanity.

Horace, come forth, in brown type-metal sheeted. Unlock thy form, pi headline and memorial. Our Bob declares on earth thou wert conceited. Indite one more immortal editorial. A nation's noblest crank, of peace fain devotee, one unfraid of God will bend in awe of thee. Who hopes no heaven, thy formidable shade is enough to make him fear eternity of hades.—Chicago Herald.

THE BLIND WHO WON'T SEE.

Great Expert's Assistant—There must be arsenic in this medicine you are analyzing. This looks like it.

Great Expert—It does, rather.

Assistant—It must be arsenic.

Great Expert—Nof it can't be. I am analyzing the medicine for the manufacturers.—Boston News.

IS MONARCHY DOOMED?

European Thrones in a Shaky Condition.

The Marquise de Fontenoy Sees Much in the Future to Worry the Crowned Heads

Monarchial Europe is at the present moment in a most peculiar condition. In almost every instance the dynasty is dependent on a single life, the loss of which would result in confusion and a possible disappearance of the national independence.

Since the death of Prince Baldwin of Belgium, the younger brother, Prince Albert, a delicate youth still in his teens, is the sole male heir to the crown, his father, the king's younger brother, having already resigned his claims to the succession. Should Prince Albert die, the Belgians would be driven either to declare a republic or else to elect some foreign prince as king, for the Salic law holds good in that little kingdom.

In Holland the independence of the country rests entirely upon the life of the extremely delicate and frail little Queen Wilhelmina, the next heir being the reigning Duchess of Saxe-Weimer, whose accession would involve the de facto absorption of the kingdom of Germany.

Should the boy King of Servia die—and several attempts have already been made to assassinate him—the Servian kingdom would be left without any monarch, for he has no relative to succeed him.

Spain would doubtless be plunged into civil war once more if little King Alfonso were to disappear from the scene.

The heir of the Grand Duke of Baden is childless and afflicted with pulmonary disease.

The King of Wurtemberg has no children, and on his death his Protestant kingdom, now affiliated with Prussia, would pass into the hands of a Catholic whose entire military career has been spent in the Austrian service.

In England Prince George's life stands practically alone between that of his father and the accession to the crown of the Duchess of Fife, which latter would be sufficiently unpopular to bring something very much akin to a revolution.

In Austria the succession to the crown will devolve upon the Archduke Francis, who is both sickly and stupid, and who declines to marry. His younger brother, Otto, is a man whose vagaries have been such that he can only be described as a positively dangerous lunatic.—Marquise de Fontenoy in N. Y. Recorder.

MORE OF APRIL WEATHER.

Some Rain in the Early Days.

A Drouth Toward the Close of the Month.

Scientific Argument by Prof. Foster to Show What Causes Our Storms on the Earth.

Copyrighted, 1892, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 2.—My last letter gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from April 4th to 9th and the cool wave to cross the continent from the 6th to 11th. The next storm wave will reach the Pacific coast about April 9th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 10th, the great central valleys from the 11th to 13th and the eastern states about the 15th. This disturbance will be at its greatest force in the western portion of the great central valleys about the 10th. The cool wave will cross the continent from the 12th to 17th.

Growing spring weather will advance rapidly, with good rains in most places during the first half of the month. The average of warm weather will rapidly increase till about the 25th when a cooler period will set in. Rainfall will be deficient during the last half of the month in many places.

Endorsed by Eminent Scientists.

In my last letter I quoted from Prof. Proctor's works wherein he declares that planets cause the sunspots and that sunspots are connected with our earth's cyclonic storms. I again quote from his "Other Worlds Than Ours," as follows: "No disturbance can affect the solar photosphere without affecting our earth to a greater or less degree and if our earth then also the other planets. * * Meteric and cometic systems have been visited by the great magnetic waves and upon the dispersed members of the one and the subtle structure of the other effects even more important may have been produced than those striking phenomena which characterize the progress of terrestial or planetary magnetic storms."

All these statements by Prof. Proctor would leave the impression that he was an ardent advocate of electro-planetary meteorology and I can suggest no amendments to his statements but accept them as most excellent evidence favoring the theories I advocate. On page 47 he says: "We see that a new and most important bond of union exists between the members of the solar system. The sun not only sways them by the vast attraction of his gravity, not only illumines them, not only forms them, but pours forth on all his subtle yet powerful magnetic influences. A new analogy between the members of the solar system is thus introduced."

In the above Prof. Proctor declares that heat, light and gravity are not the only effects the sun has on the earth, but that magnetism must be added to these froces as coming from the sun to the earth. He does not even stop here, as I will demonstrate by the following quotations. He says: "During the autumn of 1859, a bright spot was observed on the sun. It was found that the self-registering magnetic instruments of the Kew observatory had been sharply disturbed at the instant when the bright spot was seen. Telegraphic communication was interrupted and at a station in Norway the telegraphic apparatus was set on fire, auroras appeared in the northern and southern hemisphere during the night which followed and the whole frame of the earth seemed to thrill responsively to the disturbance which had effected the great central luminary of the solar system. * * * Since we have every reason to believe that the light of the aurora is due to the electrical discharges taking place in the upper regions of the air we are invited to the belief that the coronal light may be due to similar discharges taking place between the particles constituting the corona."

Thus Prof. Proctor asserts that electricity causes the aurora, that sunspots are connected with the aurora and with our earth's cyclonic storms and therefore that electricity is connected with sunspots, auroras, earth storms and with planetary influences on our earth and sun. In my last letter I quoted his statement that the planets cause sunspots. Thus we have from this high authority the assurance that planetary influences, through the mediums of gravity, magnetism and electricity, cause sunspots, magnetic storms and our earth's cyclonic storms. Thus Prof. Proctor includes in the causes of earth disturbances the three forces that constitute the base of electro-planetary meteorology. Whoever reads Prof Proctor's "Other World's Than Ours" will be surprised that he has ever been quoted as discrediting this system of forecasting the weather.

Readers of these letters will begin to surmise that I will be able to establish every principle of electro-planetary meteorology by the published statements of Prof. Proctor. Not only this but I will show that he endorsed the electric laws by which I forecast drouths and excessive rainfalls, the theory of which I have never published. In advocating these theories, however, Prof. Proctor never suspicioned that they are prominent in this system of meteorology.

I am preparing to organize a society of electro-planetary meteorologists and the first annual convention of the society will probably be held at Chicago during the World's fair next year. I will be pleased to hear from those who will probably take an interest in this society.

Those who are giving attention to this subject will find many valuable ideas and much important data by sending 25 cents to Prof. Mansill, Rock Island, Ill., for his 1892 almanac. It gives the positions of the planets for every day in the year and a good record of the weather for past years

W. T. FOSTER.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

It Was for What He Could Not Do That He Was Engaged.

He was about 7 years old, and when he presented himself in the office of Grabbem & Skimem, lawyers, in answer to an advertisement which announced that the firm had need of the services of an office boy, he didn't impress Mr. Grabbem very favorably.

"You want the place of office boy, do you?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes, sir."

"What experience have you had?"

"None, sir."

"Can you write?"

"Only a little, sir."

"Can you read?"

"Not much."

"Well," said the attorney, somewhat amused, "you can't write and you can't read. Is there anything else you can't do which you think might qualify you for a place in this office?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is it?"

"I can't whistle, either."

"You don't say! You are just the boy I've been looking for. I'll give you $5 a week. Take off your coat and go to work."—Brooklyn Life.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB.

First Meeting in April—New Members and Old.

Partnership in the Family—Names of Prize Winners.

Other Papers on the Topics to be Published Next Week—Scrap Basket Melange—Gems of Verse.

A HEART'S JOYANCE.

The spring is here, the winter days are fled;
The snowy sheet in star-set drapery
Pale beauty on the trees, hath vanished 'neath
The wealth of sun; plump sparrows fill the eaves
With joy. How pleasant 'tis to feel the breeze
And the vast fields of sunshine deep and wide,
Quickening the music of the tired heart—
To drink the wild intoxicating draughts
Of scented air, and hear the joyous rains!
How welcome are the sun-bathed beds of grass,
Green splendor of new buds upon the lawns,
The fluttering leaf and flower and bird at eve
And at melodious dawn! How the heart throbs
With joy to look away from life's stern toil,
To view such beauty bursting from the earth,
And take fresh hope at thought of orchard rows
In bloom! Sweet days, O gladsome, gladsome days!
When we were wont to dwell by silver waves
Where spray-rimmed ripples break, and see the sun
Fade into gold.

THE DIMMED GLASS.

Methinks we do as fretful children do,
Leaning their faces on the window-pane,
To sigh the glass dim with their own breath's stain,
And shut the sky and landscape from their view;
And thus, alas! since God the Maker drew
A mystic separation 'twixt those twain,
The life beyond us and our souls in pain,
We missed the prospect which we are called unto
By grief we are fools to use. Be still and strong,
O man, my brother? Hold they sobbing breath
And keep thy soul's large window pure from wrong;
That so, as life's appointment issueth,
Thy vision may be clear to watch along
The sunset consummation lights of death.
—Mrs. Browning.

THE PRIZE PAPER.

Three papers on the topic, "Partnership in the Family" are published to-day. The first premium, "One Summer in Hawaii," is awarded to "E. S. J." (Mrs. M. P. Jacobs), Antwerp, Ohio. "H. M. T." of Hamler, and "Mrs. S.," of Toledo, are each awarded discretionary premiums for the merit of their essays: Paul Bourget's "Impressions of Italy," and Henry James' "The Lesson of the Master." The three judges were unanimous in their decisions and each was rendered independently of the other. Other papers which contain many good thoughts, excellently well expressed, will be published next week. The Hostess thanks the members all for the interest shown and the good results. Another contest will be announced next week.

Congressman Clover lives in the state of Kansas, as you will notice by the congressional directory, and by occasional mention in proceedings at Washington. But you have not seen any "Mrs. Clover" in the columns of society events. Mrs. C. is at home managing the farm in her husband's absence. Mr. Clover is up for re-election this fall, and a newspaper man who knows all about the Clovers, hopes that Mr. C. will be successful, because Mrs. C. is making good progress in paying off the $19,000 mortgage (on 1,000 acres). She has managed the business herself with the aid of hired help but with no overseer or superintendent to take the credit and a share of the profits. In two years' time she has reduced the indebtedness to $5,000, besides paying taxes, interest, incidental expenses and improving the buildings upon the place. If 1892 is a good crop year, and Clover goes to congress, it is believed she will free the farm from debt. Mr. Clover may not make a brilliant career in the house of representatives, but it is certain Mrs. Clover has made a brilliant success of farming, though doubtless, there will arise some persons in great distraction of mind lest the good woman lose her "womanliness by thus getting out of "her sphere."

Newspapers east and west are sounding the praises of woman's work in their World's Fair building. It was the first one on the grounds, under cover, and will be the first one completed. It is well-designed and well-built. Women have planned it and paid for it. It is predicted that this Columbian exposition will mark an era in the world for women. Committees in England and France are busy with the work of preparation and even in recently emancipated Japan the discussion is going on, whether or not Japanese women shall be allowed to take part in the exhibit. The Chicago Herald says:

Everything connected with the woman's building at the World's Fair grounds is to the decided credit of woman. She was the architect whose mind conceived these fair dimensions. She was the force behind construction, hastening completion in spite of every obstacle long before another structure on the ground was given a roof or inclosing walls. Hers was the skill which produced an ornamentation not even remotely approached in the later buildings. Hers was the brain which divided its space and the wisdom to fill it with most valuable exhibits. All over the world this precedence of women has added to their fame and marked in mind a better world than that discovered by Columbus.

FAMILY PARTNERSHIP.

Nature itself has outlined the co-partnership in the establishment of the family. The connection in the lower order of animals generally continues while the young require support or protection. In the highest order of animal existence, the union begins in youth and extends to old age. Instead of dens or nests, the habitation is called a household and the inmates are termed a family, governed by rules of partnership, differing according to the customs of different countries, and modified by the dispositions of parents and inclinations of children. Each member of the house is an owner, from the little one who lives in "my house" to the father who brings in the daily bread. And the bringing in of the daily bread by the husband, and the care of the home by the wife, is an established custom of civilized countries. The comfort-making, the care of little children, and of the sick, by common consent falls to the lot of women, while the harder toil and exposure, the firmness necessary in battling with nature for sustenance, or with our fellows for riches or renown, by the same rule seems the right of men.

But the social customs have changed in the memory of a generation. Brothers and sisters now stand side by side as bread-winners, and the avenues of business are open alike to husband or wife. But this does not abolish the home, the place of rest, the sanctuary we all seek in time of trouble, whose fires burn bright no matter whose hands light the sacred blaze. Co-operative, or wholly dependent, each one of the family contributes something of joy or sorrow—something of comfort and happiness, or shame and disgrace, and must draw a per cent. of the accumulation. However, there is no standard rule for family partnership, and the system giving satisfaction in our own home, might be a failure if tried by its next door neighbor.

Experience has taught that the closer we keep our family relations, the more sympathy we foster between the members of our homes, the less notice we take of the disagreements and peculiarities of our children, the easier the solutions of the problem. While the love we give, the forgiveness and forgetfulness tendered to the failures of our poor human nature brings us nearer happiness—the one thing desired in this life, and the only thing asked for in the next.

We, whose heads are crowned with silver, instead of garlands of roses, watch our young friends establish their homes, and raise their sacrificial altars. We do not fear for their future, for the god they worship is blind; he never sees who brings the sweetest offerings to his shrine. And it does not matter, for to him who gives much, much shall be given. And though it may seem that woman lays all, even life, upon the altar of love, we know she gains the highest place in the affection of her household, and the name that lives longest in the memory of her children is the sacred name of mother.
E. S. J.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE FAMILY.

Or, in other words, "home partnership," is the subject placed before us for our consideration, which causes me instinctively to seize my pen. Being a partner in one of those concerns mentioned, I am, therefore, interested in the subject.

Our company was incorporated July first, eighteen hundred and eighty, and although it has not made a great name for itself, as the Claflins and Tiffanys, nor does it aspire to be handed down in fiction like the great "Dombey and Son," still we consider our business as established on a firm basis, and believe we are esteemed as reliable. Ours is a stock company, the amount of capital, however, not being limited by the charter; he held the greater number of shares as reckoned by dollars and cents, being senior partner. Still, looking at it from another standpoint, the two capitals balanced pretty well, for the junior member brought a stock of common sense which controlled willing hands ready to make the best possible use of all that was put into them to do with and she likewise possessed talent which would return a profitable percentage to the company. However the market value of our stock has wavered, sometimes being at par, then again below; once it even was at so great a discount we nearly lost our commercial footing. But it again recovered its nominal value, and at present is yielding a reasonable rate of interest and profit.

Some firms have silent partners, and when we see their signs hanging out in attractive lettering, we often wonder for whom the abbreviation "Co." may stand. Thus it is with many family partnerships; a part of the firm are silent factors, and we never know anything about their business, save through the business manager. In such cases the silent partner is supposed to be of a very domestic turn of mind, and passes her time in attending to the physical requirements of the family, therefore has little leisure for mental culture.

A business letter is something she never writes, and as for posting the books of the firm, or balancing the cash account, they are unheard of duties. The head of the firm comes and goes, buys and sells, without so much as saying "by your leave." He brings the papers for her to sign, which she does meekly, many times without so much as reading them, although they may be such as would leave her penniless, should death overtake her husband speedily. These silent partners toil on, some of them scarcely realizing that they cannot make even a patchwork quilt, with material purchased by the labor of their own hands, that in case of widowhood the law may not take from them to appraise, and the only way it can ever be theirs again is as a portion of their husband's estate.

These silent partners of the family firm pass through life quietly, the world scarcely hearing of them, until the tired hands are folded over the stilled heart and they take their last long sleep. Silently they lie in state, until carried to their last resting place, then the silent grave is closed over and the partnership is dissolved forever.
H. M. T.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE FAMILY.

The Roman historian Tacitus tells us that the old Teutons, when not employed in hunting or in warfare, used to lie gambling and drinking on their bear-skins, while the work of house and farm was done by the women and children. After having lost all their property in gambling, they did not hesitate to stake their wives and children—family ties were not very strong in those days. With the advent of schools and churches these barbarians receded into the background. Women and children were no longer things to be traded off, but individuals, with the right to education and salvation; they were no longer serfs bound to a master, but became, together with the husband and father, principal factors in forming the partnership of home. Thanks to ever-advancing civilization, woman has become capable to be in every way the partner of her husband—yet is this the position she always holds?

It is a curious fact that women in the humbler walks of life share more than their in-opulence-living sisters, their husband's labors and the fruits thereof. Many a man will give to his wife a palace to live in, servants at her call, pay her extravagant dressmakers' bills, but give her no money. Will such a man, we ask, give to his wife his confidence; will he let her share his joys and sorrows; will he in truth let her become the partner of his life? And if he does all this, why is he afraid to trust his pocketbook to the woman whom he trusts with things far more important? When we reflect that civilization has done so much to elevate the position of woman and to teach us the rights of our offspring, we wonder why this enlightened century has failed to give us as yet the perfection of family life. Are we becoming over-civilized?

The tendency of the times is to pull the family apart. There are parties for gentlemen only, parties for ladies and parties for children. Mealtime often is the only time all the members of the family meet, after that every one goes his or her own way. The father has, between his business and the club, very little time to give to his family; the mother has so many social demands made on her that she is obliged to leave the care of her children to strangers, and the children, having in time outgrown the nursery, find home without their parents a dreary place; in turn they begin to look to their own amusements, and so it slowly but surely comes to pass that the interests of all the members of the family are centered outside of home. How can we help it? We must go out, play cards, attend and give parties. Everybody does so and we must do as our neighbors do. If that is what the spirit of modern time does for us, then let us go back to the days of our grandfathers.

If men and women would be fully aware that on entering on the duties of married life they enter into a partnership which must be both sacred and complete and that they ought to bring the best their natures are capable of to the home that is to be of their own making, they would regard children the welcome messengers of love, would be willing to forego pleasures for their sake and give to them part of themselves in order to bring them up in the way they should go. This would be an ideal family and where such a partnership exists, marriage is not a failure.
MRS. S.

THE ACCIDENT SHELF.

The accident shelf, or better yet, drawer, should be an institution in every household. The nursery is the appropriate place for it. To be prepared for emergencies, is the best caution of every good home manager. And to keep prepared is the way to be ready to meet the unexpected happenings which may prove serious or trivial, according as one is prepared to think and act promptly. All the old, soft bits of linen should be kept in rolls in this drawer; old kid gloves, glove fingers, court plaster, arnica plasters, wide and narrow bandages, both cotton and wool, bottles of Pond's extract, lime water, arnica, spools of strong cotton and silk, needles, pins and sharp scissors. Other things may be added as judgment and experience dictates, but this is a fairly well equipped drawer for emergencies.
EMMELINE.

TIRED.

I am so tired to-day;
I long to lay
My head, for rest, upon the pillow green
Of some still churchyard grave, and shut me in
From all the cares, the worries and the strife
Of all this anxious, restless mother life,
And sleep, please God, for aye.

Ah! little children, with your dancing feet
And glances sweet!
I have so weary of my burden grown,
I fain would loose your fingers from my own,
And leave the other hands the dear delight
Of guiding baby footsteps up the height
And thus my task complete.

But, weary mothers, would I have it so?
Would I? Ah! no.
I could not sleep within my grassy bed
For hearing pattering footsteps overhead.
This mother heart, though turned to dust, would throb
Responsive to the baby's lonely sob,
However faint and low.

And so I could not rest me after all;
The grasses tall
And snowy daisies could not bring me peace;
The aching mother-love would never cease.
O Christ, who gave this love with motherhood,
On mothers tired bestow this greater good,
Patience whate'er befall!
—Eva P. Kitchell.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Learn to say "No;" it will be of more service to you than to know Latin or Greek.—Lavater.

From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.—Carlyle.

There is nothing more beautiful than cheerfulness on an old face.—Richter.

You must be sure of two things; you must love your work, and not be always looking over the edge of it, wanting your play to begin. And the other is, you must not be ashamed of your work, and think it would be more honorable to you to be doing something else.—George Elliot.

"There is no day so dark
But through the murk some ray of hope may steal,
Some blessed ray of heaven that we might feel,
If we but choose to mark.

We slight our daily joy,
Make much of our vexation, thickly set
Our path with thorns of discontent, and fret
At our fine gold's alloy.

I never read an account or hear of a clandestine marriage, or an elopement, without the feeling that the domestic calamity must have been the outcome of the lack of companionship in the family circle.

If I were marshaling in battle array the foes to domestic peace I should give to a love of argument, on either side, at least the rank of a brigadier-general.

It is something, sweet, when the world goes ill
To know you are faithful and love me still:
To feel when the sunshine has left the skies
That the light is shining in your dear eyes;
Beautiful eyes, more dear to me
Than all the wealth of the world could be.

The mystery that surrounds women must be the secret of the never-failing interest in her "case" and the never-evading argument as to the design of the Almighty in her creation:

Heathen nations have different legends as to the origin of women. The Japanese believe that she grew on a tree, the Laplanders that she was once a rabbit, the Persians that she fell from the heavens and the Australians that she was once a toad.

Professor Miller, an eminent authority on dental science, is quoted as having said that decay of the teeth is a contagious disease, transferable by germs, and that "the easiest way to transmit the disease is by kissing."

It is odd that a man who makes teeth should sound the warning. But there is no such thing as artificial kisses; it's the genuine or none. The conclusion is obvious.

I may perform no deed of great renown,
No glorious act to millions manifest;
Yet in my little labors up and down
I'll do my best.

The very best powder for toilet-use should be made at home, and, after giving it a trial, it is safe to predict that no woman will be without a supply on hand. The receipt calls for a pound of prepared chalk, that can be purchased at any druggist's for 20 cents. It is then in a rough state, calculated to cut and clog the skin. Begin by washing the chalk. Put the powder in a basin with a quart and a half of clear water, and then rub briskly between the fingers. Let it settle a bit, and pour the water off slowly to carry all the impurities with it. This process should be repeated again and again until the chalk lies at the bottom of the vessel, a pale cream-color, in a paste free from specks of any sort. Now spread on white letter-paper to dry in the sun, and afterward mix with a little orris-root powder, a half teaspoonful of rose-water, and a dash of cologne. This necessitates another exposure to the sunshine, and thus gives one enough harmless and deliciously perfumed powder to last six months. A pleasant and convenient method of keeping one's powder is to put a quantity in a medium-sized pasteboard box and apply with a soft white flannel bag. For the face a soft brush, like those sold for baby-baskets, will distribute satisfactorily and never leave any disfiguring streaks or patches.

'Twas on the 1st of April that my lady came to earth,
And all the April fays and sprites assembled at her birth.
With pink of fragrant apple blooms they tinted cheek and chin,
And hue of purple violets her eyes they prisoned in,
And yellow of the crocus brought to shine among her curls,
And sunny smiles they gave to her, and tears like purest pearls.
Nor did they wit withhold, oh! no, few girls are bright as she—
But I'll confess that she has made an April Fool of me.
Just how she did the cunning thing I am not here to say,
Except to warn some other one against "a woman's way."
—Adapted from Margaret Eytinge.

REPORTING IN CHICAGO.

"Interviews" of this sort are largely responsible for the pert remarks foreign newspapers are in the habit of making at the expense of their American contemporaries. Not the least amusing feature of the article was the reporter's evident delight in his own importance. Rarely have I seen such a gem of reportorial rhetoric. Some extracts:

Among those who live at the Ontario is a reporter for The Tribune.

The reporter had finished his morning meal.

The reporter gave his name.

The reporter replied that he was a reporter.

The reporter suggested.

The reporter's idea was to ascertain.

The reporter tried to ask a question.

Mr. Baron ate ham and eggs during this interview. If the supply had run short he might have cut a slice off the reporter and not noticed the difference.

Frank Parsons, of Mansfield, Conn., having spent several evenings with Belle Wilson, the daughter of a widow, the mother informed him that he must cut enough wood to pay for what was burned evenings in the process of sparking. The next day he took his place at the woodpile and continued his work till he had chopped enough wood for the entire winter. It is held that under Connecticut law he can collect pay for his labor if Belle now dismisses him and receives the addresses of another fellow.

THE TRIBUTE OF SILENCE.

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spake naught but open praise;
The other held his peace, but still his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.

Two friends, long absent, met; and one had borne
The awful stroke and scathe of blinding loss.
Hand fell in hand; so knit they, like a cross;
With no word uttered, heart to heart was sworn.

A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heav'n and deep as nether sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit-wise, knew she
Such soul's exchanges never more would rise?

O deep is silence, deep as human souls,
Aye, deep as life, beyond all lead and line,
And words are but the broken shells that strive
Along the shore by which the ocean rolls.
—James Buckham.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Let those who really want to be all-around men make time and opportunity to train their bodies to strength and health. They will find it easier to withstand temptation and face the evil about them. They will be able to do the work of God among men with more power and larger results. For the world wants men of iron, who have gone safely through the fire and can endure hardness. It wants men who can do a huge day's work and be none the worse for it. It wants men who can stand together and fight against evil with the consciousness of a pure life and a strong faith. It wants men like the Master Himself, of whom it has been said that "He was ready for any duty because He came up with it strengthened by the perfect discharge of the duty preceding it." Such men shall have the victory.

Many people will hold that Agnes Repplier is right in maintaining that children "do not need to have poetry written down to their intellectual level." As a matter of fact the little people know a great deal more than the old folks give them credit for, and what they fail to grasp in their reading because of immaturity of comprehension, their vivid imagination bridges over for them. Doubtless, also, it is much better for a child to read the original text of an author and store away in his mind for future use what strikes his young fancy than to wade through a milk-and-waterish edition simplified for his use. This is particularly true of a poet like Homer, or of a historian like Froissart, one ounce of the original gold being of far greater value than any amount of plated matter found in "Stories from Homer" and "Tales from Froissart." And happy is the child persuaded by its parents to learn bits of good verse by heart.

Tennessee has six surviving ex-governors, and they all reside within the borders of the state. The oldest of them all is Senator Isham G. Harris, who has been in politics longer than any other man in the state, and whose public career ticks the ante-bellum days with the present. He has passed nearly sixty years in office, and for thirty years he has sat in the senate. No other man is so conversant with the events that marked Parson Brownlow's sway in east Tennessee, and it is to be regretted that the senator has not published a book of reminiscences. Political history as told by one who was a part of it and helped to make it is more desirable nowadays than the closet work of the student who gets his opinions second-hand and takes a posterior view, so to say, of the procession after it has passed away.

Some one recently spoke of Frederic Remington as the one American artist who has done anything for the American army. The person who made this mistake must have forgotten that Zogbaum drew and painted American soldiers while Remington was playing football in Walter Camp's Yale team, and that Zogbaum is to-day, by reason of his service to the army, the most popular civilian with the soldiers. It was his reputation with the army that made him the only passenger on the white squadron on its European cruise and that has also made him an honorable member of the United Service club in this city and of the West Point Mess. Remington doesn't need advancement at the expense of a brother artist, and the last way to aid his popularity in the army would be by belittling the one American artist who has devoted most time to the soldiers and who has most gratified their professional pride.

At the late Buffalo meeting of the National Electric Light association Mr. Car Hering's paper on "Transmission of Power" attracted special attention. He concluded that "it appears probable that the problem of long-distance transmission will be solved by the use of high-tension alternating currents originally generated at a low voltage, then formed into high voltage, then sent over the line, and finally transformed into low tension. This will furthermore be done by some system which will enable motors to be used on the circuit. The system used at Frankfort, Germany, was such a one, and was a perfect success in every way. It seems, then, that the problem has not only been solved but practically demonstrated on a large scale.

That "genius is only continued patience" finds an interesting verification in the career of Pasteur, the great French chemist, says Harper's Bazaar. In his youth he is said to have risen at 4 o'clock in the morning to go to his laboratory, where he was accustomed to remain, with but few interruptions, until 9 at night. The story that tells how he was found in his laboratory when due at the altar to marry the rector's daughter at Strasburg is well known. Now, at 65, he still labors over his experiments with unremitting eagerness, and with all the fine enthusiasm of youth. He has found it necessary, in his search for microbes, to gather a veritable menagerie of the smaller animals rabbits, guinea-pigs, monkeys and dogs—about him.

The elster (pica candata) is a bird that is respected and feared throughout south Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe, and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long, pointed tail. It builds its nests in orchards, and its life is sacred. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house top, in a place remote from its home, it is believed to be a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies over a house where any one is ill, and gives its peculiar cry, the sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient may recover. It is better for the sick person if the bird does not come near. No one could be hired to bother these birds for fear they might seek revenge, and if by chance one of them should die, it is a sign of bad luck to the owner of the property where it was found. The bird is a valuable insect destroyer, and in this way probably more than compensates for the fear it occasions among the farmers.

The New York Herald prints a curious story suggestive of the establishment on a regular commercial basis of the practice of marrying wealthy American girls to European noblemen. Henry Barna, of No. 283 Houston street, announces that he has been authorized by a prince of the imperial house of Austria to procure for him an American wife worth at least $5,000,000. The prince claims to be worth more than $7,500,000. The impecunious noblemen who have hitherto had the monopoly of this market will be compelled to stand aside if this story be true.

The value of the microphone in the detection of sounds too feeble to be heard by the unaided human ear was recently put to good use in saving a life in St. Petersburg. It appears that a lady who had been suffering from a virulent nervous attack sunk into a state of syncope, and after a time ceased, as it seemed, to breathe. The doctor who was attending her certified that death had resulted from paralysis of the heart.

For some reason which is not explained, another medical man saw the body, and, having been informed that the lady had suffered from attacks of hysteria and catalepsy, thought it worth while to make a thorough examination. After trying various other means he applied the microphone to the region of the heart, and was enabled by this instrument to hear a faint beating, which proved that life was not extinct. Everything was done to resuscitate the patient, who, shortly afterwards, recovered consciousness.

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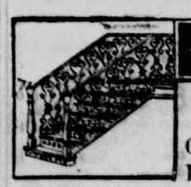

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All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Phila & New York	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Phila. & New York	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'h.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos. and Chi. special.	*7:35 a m	
New York Express	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail	*3:00 a m	
Buffalo Accom.	† 2:25 p m	6:10 a m
Norwalk Accom.	1:30 p m	3:40 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe.		5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. and N. Y. Ex.	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buff and Chi. Accom.	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom.	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Bos. and Chi. Spe.		*7:40 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special	4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express	3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim.	11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail		*3:10 a m
Chicago Express		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:45 p m	10:05 a m
Kendallville Accom.	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:40 a m	7:37 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:20 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex.	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	9:00 p m	6:06 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.
Union Depot.

Pacific Express	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.	6:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	*10:05 a m	*7:45 a m
New York Express	*11:20 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
Depot, Cherry Street.

Wheeling & Steub. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex.	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex.	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express	8:35 p m	7:35 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Cadillac Mail	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express	12:55 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom.	9:55 a m	10:20 p m

Trains leaving Toledo 5:45 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. and trains arriving at Toledo 12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m. have Through Free Chair Cars between Toledo and Saginaw and Bay City.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.
Union Depot.

St. Louis Day Ex.	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.	8:30 a m	4:30 p m

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO.
Buckeye Route.

Columbus Express	*9:15 a m	*6:30 a m
O. R. Mail & Ex.	2:20 p m	10:35 a m
Columbus Express	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Find. & Ken. Ex.	*9:05 a m	7:40 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	3:15 p m	10:30 a m
Find. & Ken. Ex.	6:35 p m	*4:20 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Col. & Athens Ex.	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Bucyrus & Fostoria Ex	9:00 a m	5:30 p m
Bucyrus & Fostoria Ex	6:30 p m	7:30 a m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R.	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y.	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R.	4:20 p m
Depart via M. C. R. R.	*9:05 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	3:20 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	*10:05 a m
Arrive via L. S. R'y.	4:42 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	*11:20 p m

*Daily.

Connections are made at Monroe or Detroit with F. & P. M. R. R. trains for all stations on that road in Michigan.

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THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

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$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

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$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles

CHAT IN THE LIBRARY.

Some Late Stories—Choice Books of History and Travel.

First Volume of a New Series by Mark Twain.

Mill's Realm of Nature—Edwin Arnold's Poems—Renan's Reminiscences—Impressions of Italy—Germanic Origins.

It is the fashion to read Henry James' stories and then scold about him, he is so artistic in some particulars and so tantalizing, bungling and common-place in others. He is the "lightning painter" who strikes splendid tints athwart the hills from the sunset sky, who outlines and sketches well, but whose water and trees in the foreground need labels to distinguish them from roadways and windmills.

The MacMillans have just issued a volume of his stories in their dollar series of fiction. "The Lesson of the Master," the first story, gives title to the book. Its characters are high-bred English people, its scenery is London, and a suburban country place. The "Master" is Henry St. George, who has won great fame with his pen, and Paul Overt, a beginner in book-writing, who is clever, earnest, eager and honest in his profession, and who feels overwhelmed by the attention given him by the Master and the praise of his work.

At the country place, is a General Fancourt and his daughter, Marian Fancourt, a girl with "magnificent red hair," who wears limpy silks, and dresses aesthetically — a child in her enthusiasm, yet declared, by Mr. St. George, to be the only woman he ever knew who understands a literary genius and aids his aspirations and ambitions. She has always been with her father in India, and so is utterly unconventional. As Mr. St. George has a charming and amiable wife, a good manager and leader in society, he bids Paul Overt speed in his wooing of the fair Marian, "but begs him to forego love and domestic dreams if he would develop the wonderful genius that is within him. "Look at me," he says, "under the most favorable conditions of married life, with a helpmeet such as I have, I fall short of my best and live and die unsatisfied with myself." These are not his direct words, but the sentiment of all his conversations, condensed. Overt listens to the Master, goes off to a quiet nook in Switzerland, remains two years, and writes a book which he believes will astonish the world, so absorbed does he become in his work.

As he nears London his smothered love revives, and he would fling his manuscript away for sight of Marian. He visits the home of Gen. Fancourt before he goes to his publisher. He arrives in time to witness the marriage of Miss Fancourt to Mr. St. George, who has been a widower a year and a half. Was it part of a plan that he was sent away? Hardly; how could St. George know that his wife would die suddenly? And this was the "Lesson of the Master." A neat bit of a plot, but listen to some of the dialogue and description scattered through the story:

"Paul broke into an irrepressible laugh; it lasted only a second, but it drew her eyes to him."

Think of an "irrepressible laugh that lasted only a second."

Then this young woman who was the only one in the world to understand and appreciate literary genius said to Paul:

"I like your book so much. I think it's splendid."

And of people, as of scenery, weather and what not, the one adjective is "delightful," and they all say it on all occasions.

Her eyes rested upon her other friend (Mr. George) and it was not lost upon Paul that they sent out great "shafts of softness."

"We must have a tremendous lot of talk; there are so many things, aren't there?" was what the Master said to his adoring junior. "And when Mrs. St. George was ready to faint with fatigue from walking she declared she was "awfully seedy." The Master says to the other, "You're on all men's lips and what's better you're on all women's," St. George sat "with his head resting on the top of the back of the sofa and his eyes on the ceiling." To Paul, "You must do tremendously well, do you mind."

A bit of description of a crowd in an artist's studio:

"A fringe of people at the outer edge endeavored by curving forward their backs and presenting below them a still more convex surface of resistance to the pressure of the mass, to preserve an interval between their noses and the glazed mounts of pictures; while the central body in the comparative gloom projected by a wide horizontal screen, hung under the skylight and allowing only a margin for the day, remained upright, dense and vague, lost in the contemplation of its own ingredients."

A wonderful touch of realism, the admirers of James will say. An involved sentence that needs diagraming according to the old Clark method, to bring out its meaning; to make it clear whether it was a screen or the central body that hung under the skylight, the general reader will declare.

Paul found Miss Fancourt in the crowd and said, "Come, let me take you out of this squash," which colloquialism may be in good form in the first tier of English men of letters. In twenty-five instances, throughout the story, the hero and heroine "scared." Paul never simply laughs, he always "breaks into a laugh." In the midst of all this high-toned, artistic elegance, the "tremendous," "delightful" people never appear; they always "turn up."

The hero suggests to his master that, the full, rich, masculine, human, general life, with all the responsibilities, duties, burdens, joys and sorrows—all the domestic and social initiations and complications must be "immensely suggestive, immensely amusing."

Such comprehensive grouping with so dismal a climax.

"You would advise me to make up to her, then, would you?" asks the wonderful genius of letters.

There are five other stories in the book, readable and entertaining. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

Series of books are multiplying at a rapid rate. Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, are issuing a "Fiction, Fact and Fancy" series. "Merry Tales," by Mark Twain, is the first publication. A number of the stories are reprinted from Harper's and the Century magazines. Seven of Mark Twain's bright, original tales, handsomely published, in illuminated cloth covers for 75 cents a volume, is something for lovers of good reading to be thankful for. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

In the daintiest dress of peach leaf green, pink and gold, comes a new edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's Egyptian poems, from the house of Charles Scribner's Sons. Potiphar's wife (after the Koran version), which differs not materially from that of the Christian scriptive, is the leading poem. That delicate, perfect little brochure, "To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers" is next. The graceful and picturesque imagery of these Egyptian poems is not surpassed in the English language, and poesy lovers will be glad of this pretty new volume. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.25.

For a thoroughly charming tour of Italy, seated in a comfortable chair, by a pleasant window, take Paul Bourget's volume of "Impressions," translated by Mary J. Serano and published in handsome form by Cassell & Co., New York. The author disarms criticism in the start by saying he is "neither an archaeologist nor an art critic, nor a political economist nor a politician. He is a simple traveler who loves this land of beauty, according to the device of all true lovers —in spite of everything." But he does transport you to the sunny clime with little effort of your own imagination. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.

The Realm of Nature, an Outline of Physiography, by Hugh Robert Mill, (Oxford University Extension lecturer), is the latest volume of the Scribners University Extension Manuals (edited by Prof. Knight). The aim of this volume is to illustrate the principles of science by applying them to the world we live in and to explain the methods by which our knowledge of nature has been acquired and is being daily enlarged. The volume is well arranged, wonderfully comprehensive for its size, and well appendixed and indexed. It is indispensable to the student in this line of reading. It contains nineteen colored maps and sixty-eight illustrations. This and other University Extension manuals may be bought of Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, for $1.50.

It may be extravagant to say that Ernest Renan never penned a paragraph but one may approximate that extravagance without fear of being taken to task by the critics. A volume of "Recollections and Letters," translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood, simple as it is in design, is a delightful volume on the reading table. What dreamy yet vivid pictures of life and scene in his native Brittany he gives us. Jules Breton, with his pencil and brush cannot sketch them finer. What a beautiful patriot he is, how delicious in his most absurd argument. "Recollections and Letters" is published by Cassell & Co., New York, and for sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

"German Origins, a Study of Primitive Culture," is a comprehensive work of nearly 500 pages on the topic indicated, by Francis B. Gummere, Ph. D., professor of English in Haverford college. The study begins with the question, "Who were the founders of our race?" and gives the result of research into all possible authorities, with translations and comparisons, fixing strongly the Germanic element. Arguments and proofs bring in a vast deal of information. The work is well annotated and indexed and one of permanent value for the student as well as of interest to the thoughtful reader. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons; sold in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull; price $2.

Travels Among the Great Andes of the Equator, is a volume of 456 pages, written by Edward Whymper and copiously illustrated with maps and engravings. It is a fascinating volume to one who is fond of stories of travel and adventure, and vivid descriptions of comparatively unexplored regions. The volume is attractive in appearance and contains a mine of valuable information. Price $6. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

ABOUT THE STAGE.

Walker Palmydays Writes on Various Topics.

Attractions for Next Week at the Theaters.

The Limited Mail Cast—Sol Smith Russell — The Gifford-Eddy Concert — Notes from the Property Box.

I suppose that almost everyone at some period of their existence has a wild desire to go on the stage. Just why this is so is hard to tell, but it is so nevertheless. Perhaps the footlights have a peculiar fascination, perhaps the uninitiated think that the life of an actor is an easy one, perhaps there is an aching desire to be flattered, applauded and fawned upon —for there is a certain class of people who toady to actors and actresses and make fools of themselves generally—and perhaps too it is because everybody has a good opinion of their ability to tear things up in great shape.

When young men and young women get the idea into their heads that they are cut out for the stage, they generally go crazy on the subject. There is only one other thing that upsets a person more, and that is being in love. Both diseases have to run their courses and one is about as bad in its effects as the other.

The stage-struck youth pictures it this way: Good salary, nothing to do all day, nothing but fun during the performance, envied by the other boys, adored by the girls, plenty of traveling about the country, good living at the hotels, an ovation when returning to his own town at the close of the season—but that isn't the story, not by a long shot. In reality it runs something like this: Hard work, severe criticisms of managers and other actors, wearying rehearsals every day, long tiresome jumps at night, discouraging press notices or none at all, bad business, no salary, trunks attached, strange lonesome towns, cold dirty dressing rooms, miserable feed at the hotels, two in a bed, and four in a room at theatrical cut rates, and heaven bless you this isn't the half.

Of course, every business has its trials, worry and work and that's just what I'm trying to tell you. The theatrical business is no snap. The people earn their money and earn it by hard work and sometimes don't get it after they have earned it. To be sure there's the novelty of traveling here and there, but that soon wears off. Outside of the large cities, all places are very much alike—streets, stores, signs, churches—the same thing over and over again. You set in your little room at the hotel and long to meet some familiar face. You are in a wilderness of people. It is like going to a reception where you don't know anybody. You just stand around and feel lonesome.

On the stage it is rush on rush off, dress, undress, dress, undress, and dress again, sweat, puff, work and after it is all over and you have washed up, packed and put on your street clothes, you find the house empty, the stage dark, the streets deserted. You go to your hotel or the train and wonder where all the fun comes in. It wasn't fun, it was work, good honest work that the public never gives the actor credit for doing. But few business men toil as hard as the people of the stage. No, my boy, don't get it into your head that it's a soft snap because it isn't.

I remember one experience that will serve as an illustration. We had been playing to bad business through the New England states. No salaries were being paid. It was in the spring and the members of the company stuck to the ship because they were getting their bread out of it and there was no chance at that time of the year of getting another engagement. We played Bridgeport, Conn., Friday night, took the train for New York after the performance, breakfasted in the metropolis, took dinner in Philadelphia, arrived in Wilmington, Del., in time to take a bite of supper and rush to the theater to find an almost empty house. We wiggled through the evening and opened the Monday following for a week at the Temple theater, Trenton, N. J., and played to bad business all the engagement. Saturday two of the company left, one was sick, the piece was given with the sheriff at the stage door, our trunks and scenery were attached, and still we gave a good performance and the people in the audience didn't know anything about the trouble we were having. Thus it is things are seldom what they seem. Half the time when audiences stamp the work of an actor as bad they don't know what trouble the grease paint is hiding from their view. The actor has his sorrows as well other mortals, but he must go on and play a comedy part when his heart is not in the work. He is worried with bad business, is sick or discouraged, or his mind is wandering far away to the bedside of a dying wife, child or parent. When Susie Kirwin was playing at the People's a few weeks ago, she received one evening before the curtains went up on the first act, a telegram that her mother had just died. She had to go on and play her part and she did it bravely. Not one in the audience knew that the tears were welling up behind her forced smiles, and that her heart was almost breaking.

I was told the other day about a manager who, hearing that the town of Montague, Mass., would make a good stand, wrote the local manager for particulars and the open time and received the following answer:

"Sir: Your favor at hand and noted. The pop. of this town is between 600 and 700, but by the looks of some of the people it may be greatly in increased by September.

"The stage is 12 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 9 ft. high, but by removing the roof and walls you can get a great deal more room.

"Our scenery is quite nice—about the best in the state. A short way from the opera house are the mountains, and you can find no better scenery.

"My terms are $5 a night. The hall will seat about as many as you can put in it."

The manager of the company decided to leave the town out of his route after all, as he feared his comedy wasn't funny enough to reach the humorous level of the inhabitants.

A few days ago I addressed a letter to an advetiser in one of the dramatic papers, who wanted people, amateurs, to join a minstrel company. Half of the advertisements in that line are schemes to fleece the unwary and I marked this as such an one and guessed rightly. In a short time I received an answer as follows:

"Dear Sir: We were much pleased to receive your letter. You are just the man we want. We are going to put in a big afterpiece next season and will cast you for the leading comedy part. It is rather lengthy and your part will have to be type-written. This will cost $5, and if you will send the money on receipt of this letter we will send you your part and contract to sign as soon as possible."

This is one form of the letters these schemers send out. They are all to the same end—send the $5. Well, you send your money and that's the last you hear of it. The alleged managers give up their postoffice box, discard their fictitious name and skip out with the boodle and in a few weeks try it again under a new guise.

I remember one of my early theatrical ventures in New York state some years ago. We organized a company on wind, got a patent medicine house to furnish us with advertising matter with their card on the back, top and all over, and we started out. Among the members were John Canfield, a younger brother of Eugene Canfield, of Buch of Keys fame, Rielly and Wood, the Irish comedians, Frank Don, now of the Clipper quartette and a number of others, now prominent in the theatrical profession. Our first stand was at Clinton, N. Y., a college town. We had no money to pay the bill posters so we had to do it ourselves. Three of us went to Clinton attired in our best bib and tucker, with our grips strapped over our shoulders. You would have laughed to have seen the contents of those grips that we carried so jauntily, for one held bills and lithographs and the other a pot of paste and brushes. When the shades of night had fallen we sallied forth and pasted that town from top to bottom, fences, barns, everything. I never saw a better job. Five years afterwards I went back to the town. Shows had come and gone, bill-boards had been put up and rotted away, but those bills we had plastered around were there yet just as glaring and just as numerous as when we stuck them up. The town bill-poster never knew who stole his business, but he allowed one thing, and that was that a master hand did the job.

WALKER PALMYDAYS.

CONCERT BY MISS GIFFORD.

Toledoans will have the pleasure of hearing Miss Electa Gifford, one of our rising sopranos, who has been studying in Chicago, at St. Paul's M. E. church Wednesday evening, April 13. She will be assisted by the famous organist, Clarence Eddy, of Chicago, and others. Miss Gifford has improved wonderfully since her last appearance in Toledo, and the event of her appearance is looked forward to with pleasure.

NEXT WEEK AT THE PEOPLE'S.

The Limited Mail, Elmer E. Vance's well-known railroad play, will be at the People's all next week. The piece is one of the best of its kind and will be staged in a most realistic manner. The wreck scene, the telegraph scene and the flight of the limited mail being especially fine. The cast will be as follows:

Nellei Harland, "The Sweet Manipulator of the wires".....Miss Grace Sherwood
Jim Harland, "An Ambitious Kid".....Master Harry Blaney.
Zeke Harland, Station Agent at Redwood.....W.J. Dixon
John Giddings, a Rich Contractor.....Francis Xavier
Charles Morton, Conductor, E. E. Macfadden.
Jack Hawkins, a Tramp.....Lew Bloom
Barney O'Reagan, Section Man at Floodwood Cut.....Jos. H. Coyne
Magruiness, Section Man at Redwood Station.....W. Mullen
Tombstone Jake, an Arizona Cow-Boy.....C. C. Bennett
Jameson, a Detective.....Geo. Roberts
Smithey.....M. J. McKewen
Nancy Harland, Zeke's Wife, Miss Stella.....Gratman
Clara Giddings, Nellie's Rival, Miss.....Viola Vance

A number of clever specialities will be introduced in the piece and some good music as well.

SHE COULDN'T MARRY THREE.

Wednesday evening the charming English Soubrette, Lillian Kennedy, will appear in the sensational realistic success, "She Couldn't Marry Three," at Wheeler's. The piece is a strong one and Miss Kennedy's support is said to be very good. The company carries all its own scenery and Wheeler's stage will be cleared for the event. It will be an attraction well worth seeing.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL SATURDAY

Saturday evening next Sol Smith Russell will appear at Wheeler's in Peaceful Valley, the piece in which he has made the hit of his life. Everyone knows of the abilities of Mr. Russell and almost all theater-goers are acquainted with the merits of his new play. Everybody knows too that he will be greeted with a big house.

Mr. Russell has been familiar to the public as an entertainer for a little more than a quarter of a century. He began as an impersonator of comic and grotesque characters, his simpering and garrulous

New England spinster, perhaps the best remembered of his creations, being a thoroughly artistic piece of work yet extravagantly funny. Mr. Russell began to get away from this line of special entertainment with a sort of play named "Edgewood Folks," when his impersonations were transferred from the concert to the dramatic stage. Since then Mr. Russell has been developing by degrees into the first of a genus of quaint, eccentric comedian of which he is as yet the sole representative. Each season his popularity, which is based upon an almost affectionate liking for him, has increased with his endeavors to become more individual and distinct in sustained character work.

Peaceful Valley deals with the honest love of a rough, bashful, disjointed, angular country youth for a city belle and the manner in which he finally rubs his corners off and becomes worthy of her. Miss Anna Belmont, of this city, is cast for a prominent part.

The Property Box.

It is said that Maggie Mitchell will retire from the stage after this season.

Mr. Barns, of New York, will be played at Wheeler's, April 11 and 12, by Frank W. Sanger's company.

The Tar and Tartar will not be sung by Harry Askin's company after April, and the future fate of the opera is not known.

William Redmund, a former star and recently a member of Rose Coghlan's company, has joined Alexander Salvini's company as leading man.

Stuart Robson celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday this week by kissing all of the ladies of his company. They were so delighted that they did't want any salary.

Hugh Fay will soon rejoin his old partner, Billy Barry, having recovered from his long illness.

The Knickerbockers is the title of the new comic opera written by Harry B. Smith and composed by Reginald de Koven for the Bostonians.

Frank Curtis, who was for many year's a resident of Detroit, was tendered a rousing reception upon his recent production of "Sam'l O' Posen" in that city.

Joseph Jefferson has been chosen, as a representative American actor, to go to the International Musical and Theatrical Exhibition in Vienna the coming summer.

Mark Murphy says that an Irish comic opera may be produced in New York before long, with himself in the leading character. Gustave Kerker is writing the music.

Marshall P. Wilder will give his annual matinee performance at Palmer's theater, New York, on Tuesday afternoon, April 5, and on May 4 he will sail to fulfill his summer engagement in London.

The friends of Charley Dockstader, the minstrel, will be pleased to hear that he has again assumed management of a first class minstrel company, with the brightest prospects for success and prosperity.

Salvini, the elder, acts rarely nowadays. During the present season he will appear five or six times as Iago. Othello will be acted by Maggi, a famous Italian tragedian. Salvini manages his own theater in Florence, the Teatro Tomaso Salvini.

During the barroom scene in Hoyt's new play, "A Temperance Town," a raffle takes place for a live turkey. At the close of each night's performance this week in Baltimore the bird was presented to the gallery boy holding the lucky check.

Much has been said of Paganini's large earnings, and an illustration of this is furnished by the particulars of a concert given at the Paris opera house in the year 1831, at which he performed. The amount Paganini received was 16,500 francs.

Eugene Canfield, Wallace Shaw and Georgia Reynolds have been added to the cast of Hoyt's new play, A Temperance Town. After this week's engagement in Baltimore and next week's in Philadelphia, the piece will be laid aside until the New York production.

Julian Edwards, who composed the music of Jupiter, the new comic opera soon to be produced by Digby Bell, is an Englishman, formerly with Carl Rosa and D'Oyly Carte, who first came to this country when The Queen's Mate was put on at the Broadway theater.

A cable dispatch from T. Henry French, who is in London, announces that he has secured the American rights to "The Mountebanks," the comic opera by W. S. Gilbert and the late Alfred Cellier, which is now running at the Savoy theater. There were several bidders for the rights, among them Rudolph Aronson and J. C. Duff.

Joseph Jefferson's tour of the Pacific coast, where he has not been seen for 15 years, is showing crowded houses everywhere. Eddy's Squib is responsible for the statement that after the present season it is not likely that Mr. Jefferson will ever again appear in anything but "Rip Van Winkle," for which there seems to be an almost universal demand.

When Patti made her debut at Covent Garden theater thirty years ago she received $500 a month. In 1870 she was paid $400 a night, and in 1873 $850 a night was her fee. In 1883 $850 a American tour she received, it is said, $4,000 a night. On her present visit to the United States Patti is paid a minimum fee of $4,000 a night, plus half the gross receipts above the sum of $10,000.

A traveling theatrical manager recently wrote the owner of a hall in a small town in the state of Washington for a booking. He received the following answer: "Yours to hand. I won't play on shaires no more. Your cumpany will hev to send me ten dollars for one night and suply their own kerrosenn and lamps. They will allso have to build their own staige, because the last cumpany broke it down. That'r ain't no money in playin' on shaires in this town, and I wont a sure thing."

Francis Wilson tells this story of Nat. Goodwin. It refers to Nat's love of poker playing, which nobody can deny. This is the way Wilson tells the story: "Last night I dreamed that several of us died at the same tim eand one and all ascended unto heaven, where we were received with celestial welcome. Nat. Goodwin alone hesitated about entering the pearly gates, and sat down on a damp cloud to meditate over the situation. 'What's the matter, Goodwin?' remarked St. Peter, politely, as he jingled the golden keys. 'Won't you come in?' 'I don't know,' said the comedian, vaguely. 'But wait a moment—what's the limit?'"

THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR.

By W. M. Thackeray.

In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world, and its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs.
To mount to this realm is a toil, to be sure,
But the fire there is bright, and the air rather pure,
And the view I behold on a sunshiny day
Is grand through the chimney-pots over the way.
This snug little chamber is crammed in all nooks,
With worthless old nicknacks and silly old books,
And foolish old odds, and foolish old ends,
Cracked bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends,
Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china, all cracked,
Old rickety tables, and chairs broken-backed,
A two-penny treasury wondrous to see,
What matter! 'tis pleasant to you, friend, and me,
No beter divan need a Sultan require
Than that creaking old sofa that basks by the fire;
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get
From that rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet.
That praying rug came from a Turcoman's camp,
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp.
A Marmeluke fierce yonder dagger has drawn,
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.
Long, long through the towns, the night and the chimes,
Here we talk of old pictures, old friends and old times,
As we sit in a fog made of rich Latakie,
What matter! 'tis pleasant to you, friend and me;
But of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,
There's one that I love and cherish the best.
For thee, best of all couches that's padded with hair,
I never would change thee, my cane-bottomed chair!
'Tis a bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,
With a creaking old back, and twisted old feet,
But since the fine morning when Fanny sat there,
I bless thee, and love thee, my cane-bottomed chair!
If chairs have but feeling in holding such charms,
What a thrill must have passed through your withered old arms.
I looked, and longed, and I wished in despair,
I wished myself turned to a cane-bottomed chair.
It was but a moment she sat in this place,
She'd a scarf on her neck and a smile on her face,
A smile on her face and a rose in her hair,
And she sat there and bloomed in my cane-bottomed chair.
And so I have named my chair ever since,
Like the shrine of a saint, or the throne of a prince,
Saint Fanny, my patroness sweet, I declare
The queen of my heart and my cane-bottomed chair.
When the candles burn low and the company's gone,
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—
I sit here alone, but we are a pair,
My Fanny I see in my cane-bottomed chair!
She comes from the past and revisits my room,
She looks as she then did, all beauty and bloom,
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair,
And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair.

Postmaster Foster, of Lubec, Me., writes that after the grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla brought him out of a feeble, nervous condition into complete strength and health.

Hood's Pills have won high praise for their prompt and efficient, yet easy action.

SELF-MADE TOLEDOANS.

Sketches of Men You Meet Every Day.

Fishing at Waterville Fifty Years Ago.

Mars Nearing's Reminiscences of the Ways of Early Settlers—The Farmer's Boy Becomes a Bank President.

Several days ago a dilapidated and ragged old fellow stepped into the First National bank and enquired for President Nearing.

"He has just stepped out," responded Cashier Joe Spencer, turning to his work, "and I don't know when he will be in."

"I am dead broke," the old man continued, " and I know Nearing will help me out. I knew him when he tended bar at Waterville nigh on to 50 years ago. He was a smart boy then. He was only a boy then. He was only a boy but a mighty good one."

"Were you a partner of his in those days?" a Bee, who stood by, inquired.

"I was that. I had a good farm then and Nearing worked for me for 10 cents a day. You wouldn't think to see him sitting here at his desk that he ever worked for that pittance or for me," and the old man looked down at his ragged trowsers and battered boots as he spoke. "The young man," he continued, "didn't continue long at barkeeping, however. He soon got tired of it, and then he went clerking. He was always attentive to business, but once in a while when he had leisure he would go fishing with the boys. Well, Mr. Nearing, how do you do," and the old gossiper extended a grim hand towards Mr. Nearing.

"Well, Dick, how are you?"

The old fellow was business, and after a few minutes' confidential confab departed, evidently having got what he desired, for the wrinkled face was brighter, and the bleared eyes had a look of genuine thankfulness as he opened the door and went slowly down stairs to the street.

"The old man says he used to go fishing with you," the Bee man said, as the president turned to his desk.

"He did, eh? Well, I am sure I have forgotten whether I ever went fishing with Dick or not."

"Was there good fishing up the river when you were a boy?"

Mr. Nearing looked, reflectively out of the window for a moment, and then veering round abruptly in his chair, he said:

"You boys don't know anything about fishing. I have seen the seines at the dam which crossed the river at Waterville so full of fish that it was hardly possible to bring them to the top of the water. I have seen as many as 40 teams come over to Waterville from the surrounding towns after fish. We used to catch them hook and line, spears and nets. The chief fish was the red-horse. It was very plentiful fish and came up tothe dam in large numbers. Then there were sukers, catfish, saugers, pickerel, muscalonge, and in their season white and black bass."

"Was the bass plentiful then?"

"Plentiful! Why in their respective seasons the water was fairly alive with them. Yes, we used to do some tall fishing in those days."

"These must have been good times."

"Good times? No. I worked when a boy for 10 cents a day, and afterwards tended bar at Waterville for $6 a month. You wouldn't call those good times, would you?"

Forty years ago Waterville was a much larger place than Toledo. In fact Toledo was but a way station between the lakes and up-river points. Waterville was then quite a thriving village. Young Nearing, a boy of 17, after leaving the bar, was employed in the only general store in the place. It was a life of slavery, but he had the indomitable courage and perseverance which has made him to-day the president and largest stockholder in one of the first banks of the state, and he succeeded. He was on hand at 5:30 in the morning and worked until 10 and 11 o'clock at night. He got $80 the first year and $100 the second.

That Mars Nearing is essentially a self-made man may be seen from the foregoing. His was a most unhappy boyhood. His father moved from New York state and settled on the Maumee at Waterville when Mars was a lad of eight years. A step-mother made life miserable for the youngster, who at the age of 15 years and earlier was thrown upon his own resources to make a livelihood.

Leaving Waterville in 1857, he came to Toledo, and after a brief time started in business for himself. His success was assured from the beginning. Hisassiduity to business, promptness in meeting all obligations, and conservative policy won him friends and patrons. He soon became interested with the late V. H. Ketham, and in 1869 married Mr. Ketcham's daughter.

Upon the death of Mr. Ketcham, he succeeded to the presidency of the First National bank, and the ability and honesty for which his whole career has been distinguished has kept the bank in the first rank of the great financial institutions.

It has been said truly that the poorest American boy may become President, if not of the United States, then of a bank, but it requires perseverance, plenty of pluck, and last, but not least—brains—to get there.

There are few of the old pioneers who are so genuinely native of the soil as is Mr. Mars Nearing. He has seen Toledo grow from a hamlet to a large and prosperous city and he expects before bidding it goodby to see the city of his adoption trebled in population and to see all the hopes and dreams of the Future Great realized.

Mars Nearing was born at Le Roy, N. Y., in 1826, and is therefore 66 years of age. He is still hale and hearty, and his friends hope to see him live not only the alloted span of man, but to celebrate his centennary.

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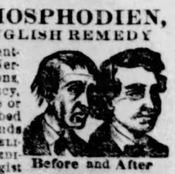

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These difficulties are always increased and greatly aggravated in spring, by that Spring Debility which so weakens and enervates us all. But all these troubles are curable by the great tonic and restorative for women, Dr. Greene's Nervura. A perfect condition of nerve vigor and strength always follows its use, and thus women can secure as strong nerves and vigorous health as those of Capri. No woman should fail to use Dr. Greene's Nervura in spring if she wishes to keep strong and healthly. Purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists, $1.

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WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

A Diagram of Futurity Placed Before Bee Readers

By the War Correspondent of the Second Regiment.

Defenseless Condition of Great American Cities and the Trouble England Could Make For Us.

Facts and Fiction Interwoven Into a Readable, as Well as Instructive Forecast of What the Time Yet to Come May Contain for Toledoans.

The insignificance of the American army and the small war resources of the United States when compared with the enormous well-trained hosts of any of the large European nations is a fact well known to all Americans, yet it is a matter on which the average citizen spends but little thought. The people of the United States have a most commendable confidence in themselves and seem to think that they would somehow find a means to defeat any foe. For this reason, outside of a few military men the probabilities of war do not disturb anybody.

It is always possible that a war may come, however, and if the United States ever does have a serious difficulty with any of the great European powers, it will learn a very severe lesson and at a cost of terrible devastation and loss of life. It is quite popular to speak of twisting the British Lion's tail, but if that British animal should take issue with Uncle Sam and send over some of its armies and ships, America would find that the lion had fangs, and sharp ones, too. It would be no Chilean affair.

At present the regular army of the United States numbers less than 27,000 men, scattered over its vast territory. These men are armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles, the artillery in service is mostly of old style guns and the defenses of the country, both coast and interior, are very inadequate to repel an invading foe.

Then there is the navy; true it is composed of some of the finest ships in the world, but they are few in number and could not begin to guard the thousands of miles of sea coast, or cope with the immense fleet of England's great battle ships.

But the National Guard? This would necessarily be the reliance of the country, but it only numbers about 108,000 men. These citizen soldiers have a very insufficient military training to fit them for war at once, and a good soldier can not be made in a day, no matter how willing he is to fight, but the training of the militia would be of great advantage. The arms of the National Guard are not of a uniform make or calibre and the average of marksmanship is low.

Of course volunteers could be called for and there would be a noble response, but it would take time to arm, equip and drill these men, and in the meantime the invader could land on our shores several army corps of well-trained soldiers, under officers of experience and armed with the best weapons made. They would be driven from our shores in time but during their invasion they could devastate a large territory.

England has to-day, including reserves, about 680,000 fully trained soldiers, and to handle these men she has the finest transport system in the world. It is stated by competent authority that England has over 275 transport ships and vessels especially fitted for the carrying of men and materials of war, and in addition thereto she has or can subsidize 500 passenger and freight steamers for war purposes, these latter including the great ocean greyhounds of the White Star, Cunard, Guion, Inman, P. and O., and the Australian lines. She has depots of supply and rendezvous for her ships in the West Indies and Canada, besides many others in all parts of the globe. By this it will be seen that the British Lion has ample means for sending plenty of his cubs over to this side of the Atlantic to fight, and, while her naval vessels kept our sea ports busy, she has an open gate in Canada through which to launch a great army into the heart of the United States and there would be nothing whatever to stop them.

Such an army of from 50,000 to 100,000 men would make great havoc and there is no telling where its devastation would end. The queen has already in Canada an army equal to that of the United States and they would serve admirably as an opening wedge to make way for the greater hosts to follow.

All this could be done in a very short space of time, less than a month, and the United States would have no time to prepare for them.

Right here at the head of Lake Erie and the Detroit river is a most admirable place for such an invasion to be made and it is the purpose of the following article to give some idea how this might possibly be done and how Toledo would fare in the matter.

It is supposed that in 1897, five years hence, the mackerel fishery dispute has not yet been settled, war is declared and England invades this country. The story is clipped from the newspapers of that year. Some changes will be noticed in the newspapers of the day and in the city, but these latter are few, as the situation will then be very little different from what it is to-day.

This tale will be looked upon as very improbable by many who will not take time to reflect. But it is not impossible and a careful study of the situation will show that it is not so improbable either.

As for the sudden manner in which the war is opened it is to be remembered that England has always been wily and would rather resort to strategem than put on a big front. Then, as Von Moltke once said: "In war all things are permissable short of actual barbarity to accomplish the end in view—namely, the acquiescence of the enemy in our demands."

Toledo Bee, July 4, 1897.

MAGNIFICENT CRAFT.

Sir Latimer Darnley's Beautiful Yacht Visiting in Toledo Harbor.

The eyes of vessel men, sailors and people about the wharves were opened wide last evening at the appearance of a beautiful vessel which steamed up the harbor and anchored off the foot of Jefferson street. It was the magnificent new steam yacht Viking, belonging to Sir Latimer Darnley, of Hamilton, Ontario. That gentleman is making a cruise of the lakes in his new boat and is paying Toledo a short visit.

The Viking is the largest and finest craft of her kind afloat and Darnley may well feel proud of her. The yacht is made of steel, is 175 feet long, 27 feet beam and draws 11 feet of water. She was built on the Clyde and can easily travel 25 knots an hour.

She crossed the Atlantic safely last month, showing good sea qualities and arrived at Hamilton, June 20. Sir Darnley at once made ready and started on this cruise and is getting all the pleasure he can out of the boat, which cost him $500,000.

She carries a very large crew and everything on board is done up in man-of-war style. The furnishing of the yacht is complete and there is plenty of good room for both passengers and crew.

Sir Latimer Darnley was formerly a commander in Her Majesty's navy, but resigned from the service and came to America to settle. He is now a member of the Dominion parliament. Sir Latimer, with several of his officers called at the Ohio Yacht club rooms this morning and a delightful impromptu reception was held. This afternoon he is being royally entertained at the Toledo club.

This evening he will hold a reception on board of his yacht and a large number of Toledo's prominent citizens, with their families, will attend. Sir Darnley is a most courteous and pleasing gentleman and his reception will be an event for Toledo society.

Toledo Telegram, July 4, 1897.

LARGE GYPSY CAMP.

Some 200 gypsies, mostly men, with their wagons and horses, have camped just outside the city limits at Manhattan. They are a vicious-looking lot and the people at the north end of the city are somewhat alarmed for their property. Thus far, however, the gypsies have been very peaceable and have done nothing to arouse suspicions as to their honesty. Their only object in camping here seems to be for the purpose of selling or trading horses and they have some fine animals in their stock.

Toledo Bee, July 4, 1897.

ANOTHER TWIST

Given the British Lion's Bushy Tail.

Secretary of State James F. Campbell Refuses to Accede to Dufferin's Demands.

Washington, July 4, 1897.—Word is given out from the state department that the impertinent demands of Lord Dufferin, in the mackerel fisheries matter, will not be acceded to.

Secretary of State Campbell is reported to have forwarded his answer to the bluffing Britisher and not only refused to settle as Lord Dufferin demands, but in no mincing terms stated what the United States considers her rights in the matter.

Prominent men here consider England's war talk to be a gigantic bluff.

Toledo Bee, July 4, 1897.

BLUFF AND BLUSTER

By the Egotistical Statesmen of Grandma Victoria.

London, July 4, 1897.—The news that the United States had refused Lord Dufferin's demands in the fisheries matter, created great excitement on this side of the water and there is much war talk.

It is reported from high authority that the government has decided to declare war at once if Secretary Campbell's reply proves to be as reported.

The conservatives, however, are opposed to this and Mr. Higgins, one of the leading Irish members, stated that he did not consider war a probability, but confessed that the situation is grave.

Toledo Bee, July 5, 1897.

CANADA'S SOLDIERS

Enjoying the Pleasures and Duties of Camp Life.

Windsor, Ont., July 5, 1897.—There are over 15,000 Canadian soldiers encamped at Camp Victoria, seven miles from this city. This is the annual grand encampment and maneuvers of the Dominion army and the camp is composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery forces.

Toledo Morning Times, July 6, 1897.

FIRE BUGS.

Dastardly Work of a Lawless Gang,

Who Commit Arson in Order That They May Profit by Plunder.

During the fire which destroyed Pine & Slatt's lumber yard yesterday and last night, another desperate attempt was made to fire the immense docks of the Hocking Coal company. A gang of five men were caught in the act of igniting a pile of old lumber at the southerly end of the dock, but they were driven off by workmen before accomplishing their dastardly purpose. The fellows were followed by a posse of citizens, who were at once joined by five patrolmen, but they fired a volley on their pursuers and made good their escape. The policemen did not let them go without an effort, however, but followed them to the gypsy camp north of the city, where the fellows evidently belong.

Here the whole gang of gypsies surrounded the fugitives and drove the officers away at the points of 50 revolvers.

The gypsies will not be allowed to long defy the law thus openly, for Chief of Police O'Dwyer has organized a squad of 55 picked men and will raid the camp to-day. It is thought that these same miscreants set fire to the lumber yard and the police are determined to capture them if possible.

It is now evident that this gang had planned a wholesale conflagration along the river front and they would then pillage houses and stores in the vicinity during the excitement.

Toledo Bee, July 6, 1897.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

The First Gun Fired Here in Toledo

In Another Contest Between England and America.

A Troop of Her Majesty's Cavalry and a British Warship Do the Skirmishing.

War with England over the mackerel fisheries has begun and the first shot in the contest was fired here in Toledo. The United States has been invaded and there is no telling where the trouble will end. The whole affair came as a surprise and shows that England is prepared while Uncle Sam has been caught napping.

This morning about 9 o'clock a squad of 50 police, headed by Second Lieutenant Conway and Sergeant Scott, proceeded to the north end of the city for the purpose of raiding the gypsy camp located there and capturing the fire-bugs who succeeded in doing so much damage yesterday.

The police, however, were treated to a startling surprise, for when they arrived at the camp, they found that the gypsies had formed a barricade with their wagons and were strongly entrenched, besides being armed to the teeth with rifles and revolvers. The police ordered them to give up the men that were wanted to answer before the law, but the leader of the gang appeared and flatly refused to deal with the officers, at the same time warning them against making any attack.

Charge by the Police.

The police, however, made a gallant charge, but when they were within about 100 feet of the wagons, a sheet of flame flashed out from behind the improvised barricade. Five of the officers were killed and several of the others wounded.

The police could not stand this and so retreated, but be it said to their credit, that they retired in good order and carried with them their dead and wounded.

The police also did some shooting, with their revolvers, but it is doubtful if any damage resulted.

It was very evident that the force behind the barricade far outnumbered the police, for it was known that there were nearly 200 men in the gypsy camp. This would make it useless for the officers to risk further loss by another attack, so they took possession of a house, situated about 1,000 feet from the barricade, and here entrenched themselves between the desperate gang and the city.

A messenger was at once sent to police headquarters, informing the chief of the state of affairs and asking for help from the militia, as the police had determined to hold their post until such help arrived.

Militia Ordered Out.

The news of the skirmish spread over the city like wild-fire and soon everybody knew what had happened. The greatest excitement prevailed and it did not take long for the Toledo Cadets and Company A to get under arms and start for the scene of the trouble in command of their respective officers. Battery D also turned out in good season and started after the infantry, with one Gatling gun. A large crowd of citizens, many of them armed with shotguns and revolvers, followed the soldiers, some out of curiosity and others with a determination of assisting in the capture of the bold band of marauders.

Waiting for the Soldiers.

In the little house occupied by the band of police and half a dozen newspaper men who had gone with them, there was also considerable excitement and the nerves of all were strung to the highest tension. The dead were laid out in an upper room, other officers cared for the four wounded men as best they knew how and the remainder of the party busied themselves with strengthening the doors and windows and otherwise fortifying the building, for they did not know what moment an attack might be made.

A close watch was kept on the gypsy camp, but everything continued quiet in that quarter and there was nothing to indicate that such a desperate band of men were hidden behind those wagons.

After nearly two hours of this suspense the soldiers came in sight and their appearance was most heartily welcomed.

Conway and Scott at once informed Captains McMaken and Weier of the situation and preparations were at once made for attack. By this time the battery had arrived under Captain Roulet and the whole force of soldiers numbered about 150 men armed with muskets and provided with Gatling gun, besides the 40 police.

Surrender Demanded.

A messenger was sent forward to demand a surrender of the barricade, but before he had reached it the soldiers and onlookers were given another startling surprise, for suddenly the blast of a bugle sounded out, clear and loud, and out from behind the wagons, rode the gypsy band fully armed with rifles, revolvers and cavalry sabers and with the English colors at their head. As soon as they came into full view they dug their spurs into their horses' flanks and swept down upon the police and soldiers like a whirlwind.

Surprised.

They were totally unprepared for anything like this and had only time to fire one volley as they stood when the horsemen were upon them. The gatling had not been placed in position and so could not be used.

For an instant all was confusion, blue coats and motly horemen in melee together and clubbed muskets, revolvers and sabers were flashing like real war, when suddenly the horsemen broke from the crowd and dashed away past the soldiers as swiftly as they had come. They rode up toward the city as far as the new lower town bridge and were on the other side of the river before the pursuit was started.

In the brief but sharp skirmish which had taken place, but two soldiers were killed, though 11 were wounded, mostly by saber cuts. The horsemen only fired a few shots, their object seeming to be to get away. Three of their men were killed in the desperate dash and two were captured, their horses having been shot from under them.

As soon as the soldiers had recovered from this sudden attack they started in pursuit, but when they reached the bridge they encountered another startling surprise and it became quite evident that a bigger matter was on foot than they had dreamed of.

The Gunboat Yacht.

The British yacht Viking had been steaming slowly down the river and was now near the bridge. As the first ranks of the cadets appeared on the bridge a shot flashed from her side and a small shell went whizzing over their heads, doing no damage except to a pile of lumber. Another shot sent in front of them caused a check and it was quite apparent that an attempt to cross the bridge under fire from the yacht, to meet a force equal to their own on the other side would be worse than useless and certain death for the whole detachment.

The gatling gun was hauled up and a few charges sent into the yacht, accompanied by a volley of musketry, but it is not known what damage was done, if any, as none of the people on the yacht were visible. The Viking did not deign to reply to this firing but hauled over to the other side of the river.

In the meantime the gypsy cavalrymen had been at work on the bridge, the draw had been swung open and fired so that now it was a seething mass of flames.

They then drove the workmen out of the factories in that vicinity and took possession of several large buildings.

From these events it was very evident that war was on, even if the telegraph had not brought the declaration soon after the skirmish. The Lion had caught Uncle Sam napping.

As the British were entrenched too strongly for the local guard and were backed by the yacht, which now seemed to be a gunboat, the troops and police marched back to the armory, leaving the battery to to watch the bridge and the yacht.

The Alarm Sounded.

All of the National Guard in the city had assembled at the armory and they will be held there under arms to await further developments. A call was made for volunteers, and the governor has been notified. It is expected that a large body of the National Guard from surrounding cities will be here to-morrow to drive out the invader.

This sudden and unlooked for attack of armed men, evidently British soldiers, has created a profound sensation and the greatest alarm is felt, for it is very probable that it is only a forerunner of what is coming. Many fears are expressed that the city may be destroyed by shells from the Viking. It is now evident that this vessel was built for war purposes and was smuggled onto the lakes as a pleasure yacht. There is no telling how many more such surprises there may be.

A MONSTER PLOT.

Alarming Confession of the Two Prisoners.

The two supposed gypsies captured in the fight are held close prisoners at the armory. They are very reticent, but, after some close questioning by Colonel Bunker, one of the men confessed that the band of supposed gypsies was composed of two troops of picked Canadian cavalry and that their work here was only part of the plan to invade the states. He then boasted that many other such attacks would be made by night and that before a week is over a great army will have possession of the northern border.

These statements may be true and they may not, but after the events of to-day they seem probable, and have increased the alarm among citizens. All business is suspended and the whole population seems to be out in the streets talking the matter over.

The outgoing trains have been crowded with people hurrying to get away from the city and many others, especially women and children are preparing to leave to-morrow.

The situation is most serious and is made more so by the fact that no one can tell what is coming.

Toledo Bee, July 6, 1897.

WAR DECLARED!

It Has Surely Come at Last.

The British Lion Shows His Fangs.

England Declares War on the States,

And Begins the Fight at Once

Over the Fisheries Question—The Fighting is to be Pushed Instantly and America is to be Invaded.

London, July 6, 1897.—Parliament in extra session to-day discussed the mackerel fisheries matter and some lively debates were indulged in. The Tories were rampant for war and as they were largely in the majority it was decided to declare war on the United States and push it at once with vigor.

Canada's soldiery is ready to at once invade the territory of the United States, and preparations are made for a vigorous campaign.

The developments show that the government has been contemplating this last step and everything has been made ready to overwhelm the states at the outset if possible. A good sized fleet of English war ships and cruisers are at Bermuda and Halifax, all ready to attack the seaport cities and several of the Pacific squadron are near the American coast on that side of the country.

Nearly 60,000 English soldiers are ready to sail at once from England and they will be aboard of the waiting transport ships to-night and start for the other side sometime to-morrow.

It is also understood that some 80,000 of the English and native army in India will at once sail for the United States and thus while the soldiers already in Canada make an attack on the northern borders, British war vessels will invest both sea coasts, inside of a week a great army will be placed somewhere along the Atlantic seaboard and in less than three weeks another army will be on the western coast.

The preparations for all of this have been made in secret, the various commanders have in their possession perfected plans for the opening of the war and they were only awaiting the word which has now been given.

Note.

Of course from this time on the papers are filled with many columns on the progress of the war especially of the trouble in this vicinity. This would be too voluminous to print in this article and so clippings are only made of the bulletins and the most important articles bearing on the subject in hand.

Toledo Bee, July 7, 1897.

PUT TO FLIGHT.

State Troops March Down the River

And Drive the Canadians Lakeward.

Much Property Destroyed by the Invaders

Before They Could be Dislodged.

The "Pleasure" Yacht Viking Puts in an Appearance at an Opportune Time and Carries the Cannucks Away.

Yesterday's skirmish between the local National Guard and a troop of British cavalry and immediately upon this the news of a declaration of war by England has created a profound sensation and ever since the first shot yesterday morning, no business has been done in the city, except by the soldiers and the dealers in arms. Every man now goes armed, as yesterday's developments show that there is no telling where an enemy may be found.

In answer to the appeal sent to Columbus last evening the governor at once issued special telegraphic orders for the entire National Guard of the states to concentrate at Toledo and in answer to this several companies from neighboring cities arrived during the night and were quartered at the armory.

The first of these companies to arrive was the Bloomdale Rifles, of the Second regiment, with 55 men and Captain Long, familiarly known as "Comanche Dick," at their head.

Adjutant General James C. Howe, formerly colonel of the Second regiment also arrived on one of the early morning trains from Columbus and at once took charge of affairs here.

The other side was not idle, but all night long the Viking kept cruising about the lower part of the city, now and then sending a solid shot or shell where it would do the most damage, they also fired the docks along the river and prevented the firemen or citizens from fighting the flames. In this manner they have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property and devastated the whole river front from the Pennsylvania bridge down. In the mean time the cavalry troops have been carrying destruction through a wide territory on the East Side and they never stopped their terrible work all night long.

In this way an immense amount of property has been destroyed in a few hours and the city was powerless to stop it. The attack came so suddenly that no effective opposition could be made and the citizens and firemen spent the night in efforts to prevent the fires from spreading as much as possible.

In all this but very few people have been hurt as the enemy seems only bent on doing as much damage as possible without killing. Still they will brook no resistance and it is reported that a crowd of about 400 workmen attempted to stop the invader on the east side, but were quickly dispersed by a charge of the cavalry and 10 men were killed and several hurt.

A number of injuries are also reported from shots fired from the Viking.

At last, however, this work of devastation has been ended, but the city is in almost a state of seige and no one can predict what the end will be.

Preparations for Battle.

As soon as morning dawned General Howe mustered the forces that had already assembled and at once prepared to attack the invaders. His little army mustered besides Battery D, five companies of the local militia under Captains McMaken, Watters, Weier, Wade and Holbrook and five companies that had arrived during the night, making a total force of nearly 600 men fully armed and with plenty of ammunition, besides the two gatling guns and the three new rifled cannon of the battery.

By seven o'clock they were on their way down the east side of the river, and, after a short quick march, found the enemy just below Ironville and attacked them at once.

The resistance they met with was slight as the Canadians seemed satisfied with their work and only covered their retreat until they could board the Viking from the new dock. The horses were released and started on a stampede across the country.

The battery trained on the ship but did not prevent the enemy from going aboard and the only damage from Captain Roulet's guns was the destruction of the Viking's pilot house and slight damage to her rigging.

The Cannucks all succeeded in reaching the vessel except five men who were cut off and captured. When the last men had gone over the side, the gunboat let fly a few parting shots and steamed down the bay.

In this skirmish the Ohio forces lost 17 men and several of the enemy were killed or wounded, but it is not known how many, they were all carried off by their comrades.

As soon as the Viking was gone, the soldiers went into camp at the scene of the skirmish and at once went to work saving as much property as possible.

The prisoners were sent up town and placed in jail with the two captured yesterday, the dead were taken to the saddened homes of their family and the injuries of the wounded were attended to.

The steamer Pastime, which has escaped demolition by running up the river was sent down to the camp and there placed at the disposal of General Howe, to be used in transporting his troops if necessary.

Observations with a glass show that the Viking is lying to, outside Turtle Light, with the evident intention of blockading the harbor.

There are also two strange steamers lying there. Whether they are vessels of the enemy or prizes, is not known.

Troops Arriving.

All day long troops of the Ohio National Guard have been coming in with train loads of tents and camp equipage. As soon as each company arrives they are sent down the west side of the river and another camp has been established about opposite Presque Isle. General Howe will consolidate his forces at this camp before morning.

Here they can watch the river and with the batteries posted on Grassy Point can stop any vessel from coming up the harbor. A scow has also been loaded with stone ready to sink in the channel if necessary.

The camp is also in a position to stop any land attack on the main part of the city.

At the rate troops have been arriving it is expected that the whole National Guard of the state will be here by night, making an army of about 6,000 men, with General Howe in command.

Toledo Bee, July 7, 1897.

INVASION.

A British Army Landed in Michigan.

Who Will Soon March on Down to Toledo.

There is Small Chance of Stopping the Invading Forces, which Number About 30,000 Men.

Detroit, Mich., July 7, 1897.—This city is in the hands of a Canadian army and its capture was so quickly performed that the citizens have as yet hardly realized what has happened.

For several days a large body of Canadian troops have been gathering a few miles from Windsor, ostensibly for camp and the regular annual maneuvers. Yesterday there were about 25,000 men in this camp.

As soon as the darkness had fallen they broke camp and made a hurried march to a point on the Detroit river just below Windsor. The cavalry, numbering about 5,000, were the first to arrive and they were at once ferried over to the American side by several of the big railroad transports and other vessels. They made an immediate attack on Fort Wayne, which was soon obliged to surrender.

The little army in the old fort, numbering about 1,500 men, had less than two hours warning of the coming attack but they made the best resistance possible and kept the enemy at bay for two hours, but soon the brave defenders were overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers. They might have held out awhile longer, but the old fashioned cannon in the fort were unfit for use in battle and the only practical weapons they had at hand were their Springfield rifles and two gatling guns.

It is not known, however, how many were killed in this fight as the American soldiers are kept close prisoners in their own barracks and the enemy are encamped around them.

As fast as the Canadian troops arrived they were ferried over and before morning the entire force was on the American side, and all the citizens, who had been alarmed by the firing, could do was to look helplessly on.

During the day large bodies of troops have been arriving from the east over the different Canadian railroads and it is estimated that the force now about the city numbers fully 35,000 soldiers and they have several large batteries of the latest improved artillery.

The governor has been notified and the state guard has been ordered out, but the 4,000 soldiers of the Michigan militia dare not attack the great army of the invader.

The different railroads and all of the engines and rolling stock in the various yards have been taken in charge by the enemy. From the preparations being made it is evident that this point is to be made the key of their position and held open for additional troops from the east, while a large body of the army will move south to Toledo and from there either move on south or west to Chicago.

Morning Times, July 8, 1897.

BROUGHT WARNING.

British Guns Planted on Turtle Island.

The Light Keeper Takes His Life in His Hands to Tell Toledoans of Their Danger.

Mr. John Hanks, keeper of Turtle Lighthouse, arrived in the city last night and brought the startling news that the British had placed a battery on Turtle Island and are preparing to shell the city. He says that on the night of July 4th, two strange vessels anchored near the island and sent boats ashore. They were British sailors and they at once made him and his family close prisoners. During the night they landed a large mortar on the island and several other cannon and concealed them so that they cannot be seen by passing vessels. On the next day they fired one shell from the mortar and this is what caused the mysterious explosion near the wagons works. The two vessels and the Viking are still blockading the harbor.

Mr. Hanks escaped by swimming ashore last night.

Toledo Bee, July 8, 1897.

TROOPS ASSEMBLING

To Oppose the Bold British Invaders.

General Howe's Army Increasing, But It is Still Very Small.

Ever since the first call was sent out troops of the National Guard have been coming in on every train, until now there are nearly 4,000 Ohio militia, about 1,000 Indiana National Guard and about 900 of the Michigan state troops assembled at the camp north of the city under General Howe. Entrenchments have been thrown up and a stand will be made against the invader, even though the battle will be a hopeless one.

The gunboats are still outside the bay and to-day sent a few shells into the camp, with the effect of killing a dozen men.

Word from Detroit is that the British troops will start for Toledo by rail some time to-day.

The wildest excitement prevails in the city as the hours pass, each bringing more alarming news.

Many citizens have armed themselves and it is probable that by this afternoon an unorganized force of nearly 4,000 armed men will offer their services to General Howe for the coming engagement.

Toledo Bee, July 8, 1897.

CALL FOR MEN.

Want A Million Volunteers at Once.

President Cleveland Issues a Proclamation and Congress Takes a Hand.

Washigton, July 8, 1897.—Ever since the first gun of the war was fired at Toledo, the president has been in almost constant conference with his cabinet and congress has been holding sessions both day and night. The seriousness of the situation is fully realized by the government and everything possible is being done to avert disaster. Plenty of appropriations have been made for equiping troops, building more fortifications and supplying the munitions of war.

This morning the president issued a proclamation calling for one million men to serve in the army and assist in repelling the invader. There will be no trouble in raising the men if there was only a few weeks time.

All over the coutry thousands of citizens have offered their services to fight for the old flag and now they will be accepted.

The armies thus far raised will be transported and mobilized at the most advantageous points, but from the present outlook they will be obliged to go into battle without any previous training.

The National Guard over the whole country is now under arms and the most of it has been ordered to Ohio at once.

Toledo Bee, July 8, 1897.

THE ENEMY COMING.

Thousands of British Troops Start for Toledo.

A Battle Will be on by Night and It will be Most Unequal.

Detroit, July 8, 1897.—(Special Bulletin)—A dozen trains loaded with British soldiers have started for Toledo and more are being put in readiness. The enemy expects to land 30,000 men in Lucas county before night.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, July 8, 1897.

THEY COULD CLEAN US OUT.

The Northwest a Scene of Probable Action.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Property and Not So Much as a Gun to Protect It.

Washington, July 8, 1897.—The people of the United States may well feel alarmed at the prospect of the war just opened with such vigor by Great Britain. In a very short time our borders will be invested on all sides by the English, each of their different armies being almost equal to the whole force of the United States. Great Britain could place within forty days, an army of 100,000 men in the midst of the greatest wheat producing section of our country. She has in India, according to the latest advices, 72,408 English soldiers and the native India regular army of 109,000 infantry, 21,700 cavalry, 3,000 artillery and 1,411 British officers. For the service of these she has there 10,336 horses and 318 field guns.

From Calcutta to Vancouver, via Singapore, steaming at about thirteen knots per hour, and allowing one day's stop each at Singapore and Yokahoma for coaling, twenty-eight days in all that is required. For the rail journey from Vancouver to Winnipeg and for a margin for delays, allow eight days (which is a large margin), and we have thirty-six days, at the end of which time an army of veteran troops from India—English troops in part—and petty natives with English officers can be moving on Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The United States may well find itself put to its trumps to feed its troops when the wheat fields of Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba shall be in the hands of the same nation which controls the output of the wheat crop of India.

In addition to the wheat fields, the lumber regions and the ore beds of the northwest, the entire output of which would be controlled by the presence of an army of occupation moving from Winnepeg south into the United States, and thus cutting the Northern Pacific railroad, Great Britain would, by means of her light-draught gunboats, have control of the Great Lakes, and thus have an uninterrupted water communication between the left wing of the army of occupation of the northwest resting at Duluth, and the right wing of the army of the northwest, with its right resting on Lake Erie. This army will be composed of the troops of the home garrisons in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and of levies from Bermuda and Jamaica and the militia volunteers of Canada.

To meet this the United States has its regular standing army of 30,000 men and an organized militia of about 110,000 men, of which 9,000 are officers.

Of the total force about 94,000 are infantry, 5,500 artillery, and 7,000 cavalry. About one-half of the force in New Mexico and in South Carolina is cavalry, and the proportion of this arm in all the southern states is much greater than in the northern. In many states there is no cavalry organization, and in New York, with a force of 14,000 men, there is only one troops of cavalry. Of artillery there are in the various states about sixty batteries, usually of four guns each. A few of the batteries have the new 3.2 second steel breech-loading gun, and many of them have Gatlings; but most of the guns in the hands of the militia are the 12-pounder brass Napoleons, or the 3-inch iron rifles of 1863. In addition to the guns with the batteries, there is at nearly every state arsenal a miscellaneous collection of old guns of various ages, most of which it would be dangerous to use with projectiles.

New York Herald, July 8, 1897.

AT THE MERCY OF AN INVADING FOE.

The United States Entirely Defenseless and Her Coast Cities in Great Danger of Destruction.

GREAT ALARM IN THE EAST.

The sudden and terribly determined manner in which England has begun its war of invasion on the United States makes it evident that the British intend to overwhelm us with their superior numbers before this government can present any effective opposition and their design bids fair to be successful, from the present indications.

The United States is in a particularly helpless condition to resist an invasion so suddenly brought about.

A few of the cruisers are scattered along the coast, but they will stand a small show against the big British fleet. The new armored battleship Massachusetts and the cruisers Boston and Atlanta are on the Mediterranean and are practically blockaded, for it will be next to impossible for them to pass Gibralter in order to reach the Atlantic and the British forces in Egypt can prevent their passing out through the Suez canal.

Of the Pacific squadron the Baltimore is away in Bering sea and thus the coasts are left with very little protection and the land fortifications will be of small use against the forces that will attack them.

One army has already invaded Michigan and Ohio. Another will reach the east coast, somewhere, in a few days and another army is on its way over the Pacific.

True, a call has been made for volunteers and it is being answered nobly, but it will take time to organize and equip this army while in less than two weeks England can have landed the two army corps, that are now en route, on the eastern end of Long Island. In Gardiner's Bay transports could find good anchorage and landing facilities. Under cover of the guns of three of their war vessels the enemy would make his landing safely. The rest of his war ships would scatter, to spread consternation and destruction wherever they should proceed.

And so what is there, therefore, to prevent the destruction of the navy yard in Brooklyn, the great stores of dynamite lying between Bedloe's Island and the New Jersey shore, the gun foundry at Cold Springs on the Hudson, and the Military Academy at West Point; the gun foundry and navy yard in Boston, the navy yard in Portsmouth, the great small arm factories at Providence and New Haven, the ship and navy yard at Chester and others in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, the navy yard and gun armor plate and gun foundries in Philadelphia, the powder works at Wilmington, the navy yards and gun foundries in Washington and Baltimore, by vessels of war only, and without the aid of land forces. By these first blows the means of arming and supplying our army and navy will be at the once destroyed, and the people forced to construct and build factories in the western states, where, surrounded by natural features, they would be impregnable to attack.

While all this destruction of property is going on the advance of the invading army will probably take up a position on the western half of Long Island and there fortify itself. Gardiner's Bay held by their war vessels, their flanks protected by the same means on the Sound and on the ocean, there is no possible danger of an attack in sufficient force to do them the slightest damage. It would not be possible for any force to be landed and marched out of Brooklyn against the invader while his vessels hold the habor and sound. In two weeks from his first landing he would be reinforced by sixty thousand more men. He would act on the principles of modern war, that Von Moltke has so well taught, to make the enemy support him and pay the costs.

Their army will soon again be reinforced and within thirty days of the first landing they can have 125,000 men on Long Island and 100,000 more in another army, probably some where in lower New Jersey, making his landing at the mouth of the Delaware. Here his fleet, protected by the Delaware Breakwater, would ride in safety from the storms, and the same conditions would obtain as in the landing on Long Island, with the added advantage that Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore would actually be captured. The army on Long Island could establish a secondary camp at White Plains. An army here controls not only the great city of New York, but renders all any assistance that might be given by the New England states. Aided by the war vessels a flying column would proceed up the Hudson, destroying the railroad connections with New England at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Albany. It would be for cavalry subsisting on the country only a four days' march from Albany and return to go to Ilion and destroy the great Remington and Lee gun factories there. An army of 30,000 or 40,000 men could proceed absolutely unhindered and do exactly such work, for no force we could bring against them would have the effect of penetrating even their outer lines. It is related that when the Union Pacific railroad was first built several Indians of one of the western tribes tried to hold the locomotive and prevent it from starting. The result was most decidedly astonishing to themselves on counting over the several dead bodies, of which only part could be found. The modern army is like the engine, and is not to be stopped or affected by a few or many dead bodies. It would not be be as it was in the civil war—that armies equally unprepared could spend months in educating each other. It would be a trained army against one untrained, and the education would come in the form of defeat after defeat until we lay beaten and prostrate.

An army of 40,000 men leaving White Plains can in the course of twenty days do all the damage and destruction named, and proceeding eastward would capture and destroy the government's small arm factory at Springfield, the gun factories of Hartford, and the building and storage and manufacturing systems of all the New England states, and return to their camp without loss or damage to speak of to themselves. The southern landing force can capture and destroy the great powder depot of the United States at Dover, N. J.; the gun and armor works at Bethlehem, Pa.; would capture and lay under tribute Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the eastern country adjacent thereto. The numerous storehouses of supplies, the meat packing establishments, the woolen and cotton mills, the canning factories would furnish to the invader supplies enough to last him a year, were he inclined to stay that long. His forces increased to 250,000 men, the enemy could afford and would take the field to greater distances, cutting off all railroad and water communication between the eastern and southern and western states and forcing the Americans to concentrate their armies nearer to the Mississippi and the great lakes.

In doing this the invader will not be obliged to hesitate or feel around for not only is our defenceless condition perfectly well known to every one, but it is a notorious fact that our alleged forts contain no secrets for the foreign general staffs. We might say that foreign officers know more about us than we do ourselves and not hazard too much.

Note.

Here we will leave the reader to figure on the outcome of this contest. Whatever the result might be the United States will have suffered a terrible blow. The British have a big advantage and even though the Americans will rally bravely to the defense of the stars and stripes they will have to start in as the under dog in the fight.

In this tale the figures and statistics used are taken from the best authorities and a slight increase is allowed for the coming years. In all probability, however, the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, will not be much different in 1897 than at present.—(Ed.)

IN A SPORTING WAY.

Gossip About the Ball Players.

Turf Notes of General Interest.

Columns of Newsy Chat for the People Who Enjoy the Pleasures of Out Door Exercise.

The Toledo club has closed its first week of practice and enough is now known of the boys to warrant the statement that this city will not be a tail-ender, and that good ball will be seen at Toledo park this season. It will be a long time before Toledo people can see the team, as the opening game will be played in Columbus, from whence the boys will go to Indianapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee, in the order named, before returning home.

By the time Toledo park will be completed and ready to receive the team which is to bring joy or sadness to the hearts of the people according as games are won or lost.

Next week the Toledo team will play in Louisville and Joliet, and with good weather enough practice should be secured to put the boys in good shape.

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The Toledo club will make a circuit of all the cities in the league before playing at home. For the convenience of Bee readers the dates of the Toledo club at home and abroad are presented. Cut them out and paste them up for future reference:

At Home.

With Omaha, May 7-8-10.
With Kansas City, May 11-12-13.
With St. Paul, May 14-15-16.
With Minneapolis, May 17-18-19.
With Columbus, May 21-22-24.
With Indianapolis, May 25-26-28.
With Milwaukee, May 29-30-31.
With Minneapolis, June 18-19-21.
With St. Paul, June 22-23-24.
With Omaha, June 25-26-27.
With Kansas City, June 28-29-30.
With Columbus, July 21-22-23-24.
With Indianapolis, July 26-27-28-29.
With Milwaukee, July 30-31; Aug. 2-3.
With Minneapolis, Aug. 18-19-20-21.
With Kansas City, Aug. 23-24-25-26.
With St. Paul, Aug. 27-28-29-30.
With Omaha, Sept. 3-4-5-5.
With Columbus, Sept. 7-8-9.
With Indianapolis, Sept. 10-11-12.
With Milwaukee, Sept. 13-14-15.

Abroad.

At Columbus, April 16-17-18.
At Indianapolis, April 19-20-21.
At Omaha, April 23-24-25.
At Kansas City, April 26-27-28.
At Minneapolis, April 30; May 1-2.
At St. Paul, May 3-4-5.
At Milwaukee, May 31; June 1-2.
At Omaha, June 4-5-6.
At Kansas City, June 7-8-9.
At St. Paul, June 11-12-13.
At Minneapolis, June 14-15-16.
At Omaha, July 2-3-4-4.
At Kansas City, July 6-8-9-10.
At St. Paul, July 12-13-14-15.
At Minneapolis, July 16-17-18-19.
At Milwaukee, Aug. 4-5-6-7.
At Indianapolis, Aug. 9-10-11-12.
At Columbus, Aug. 13-14-15-16.
At Milwaukee, Sept. 17-18-20.
At Indianapolis, Sept. 22-24-25.
At Columbus, Sept. 27-28-29.

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Patrick Gillespie, who for many years was a member of the New York base ball club and who delighted the Gothamites with his brilliant playing in the field, is now a laborer in the mines at Carbondale, Pa. He earns $1 a day when he works. The occupation of a laborer in the mines, however, is not a very steady one. Some months Paddy work 21 days, other months he works but 15. Paddy lives with his aged father, whom he helps to support. He is a kind and affectionate son. The worst that can be said of him is 'he was his worst enemy."

The ex-ball player earned big money in his day and would be in comfortable circumstances now had he taken care of his earnings. But those who know say he was too generous. If a ball-player was in distress Paddy was sure to respond with a $10 or $5 bill. Oftentimes he was imposed upon and his friends would tell him so, but "Gill," as the boys called him, paid no attention; so long as he had a dollar he was willing to share. If a ball-player became strapped he would be sure to strike "Gill" for a loan, and he generally got it.

A correspondent had a long chat with Gillespie the other day. He had just come from the mines, where he put in a hard day's work. His face was black and begrimed; his form was not as erect as in the days when he guarded left field for the Giants; otherwise, however, he seemed to be in the best of health.

"Well, Gill," the correspondent said, "I see you have got down to hard work."

"Yes," he answered, "I am earning my bread by the sweat of my brow." "Do you keep posted on the national game?" "Well, you bet I do; if I had no means of ascertaining the movements of the boys I would be ready to die. Life is sweetest to me when I am reading a chapter on base ball."

"Are there many money-saving men among ball-players?" he was asked.

"No, indeed, there are not," he replied. "The great trouble with the majority of ball-players is they can't stand prosperity. You see, the most of them are poor men when they enter the profession. Before they signed a contract they were probably working in a factory or shop for $8 or $10 a week. When they received $200 or $350 for a month's work on the ball field it set their heads swimming, of course. They never had so much money in their lives before. But you can't blame the boys; they are only human. The majority of men would do the same thing. Surplus time also has a demoralizing effect on the average ball-player. He works on an average three hours a day. For a strong, healthy man who has been accustomed to working ten solid hours a day this is not enough. As a result time hangs heavily on the ball-player's hands. Something must be done to pass away the time. This leads to much idle amusement. Amusement costs money, and in consequence the ball-player has little of his salary left at the end of the month."

"Do you think you will ever play ball again?"

"No, my base ball days are over. I have traveled the country from Maine to California; have had good times, have no regrets for the past, and wish all the boys success. If I had to live my base ball days over again I would take Anson for my example. I would try and have his power. He makes a success of the business because he can stand prosperity and resist temptations. My advice to young ball-players is: 'Lead sober lives and save your money.'"

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Jack Burke, "the Irish lad," has again bobbed up serenely, and now offers to fight on the same terms as other English pugilists, "for the largest purse offered." Jack has challenged Billy McCarthy, of Australia, and Jack O'Brien, of Wales, and is anxious to do battle. In days gone by "Burke" was on the list of Cracker Jacks. He was remarkably clever in wielding the gloves, and was shifty on his feet and a good ring tactician. But he never was a good puncher. He fought two drawn battles with Charlie Mitchell, and the latter got a decision over Jack in this country. It was a rather doubtful sort of a decision, to be sure, but the referee's word was supreme.

The title of "Irish lad" was, by the way, conferred on Burke by Mitchell, who thus gave another evidence of his shrewdness. When Burke came here from London and met Ned Mollahan he had not the slightest idea that he was Irish. If the truth be known, he had only a remote idea that his name was Burke. Shortly after his arrival Jack met Mitchell, who kindly gave him the tip, "If you want to succeed in this bleeding country, old pal, just call yourself an Irish lad." Jack did so, and was a success.

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The dates named for flying pigeons for the Diana tower trophies from Madison Square garden, New York, are, by the Unity club, of Providence, May 28 for old birds and September 3 for youngsters. The club offers a gold leg band to the bird in either race that makes a speed exceeding 1,200 yards per minute; a gold medal if the speed is the best to the club lofts through the season, and a silver tea set as a prize for the best speed by youngsters.

The distance, air line, is about 150 miles. All journeys of the club through the season beginning with the race from Bridgeport, 100 miles, will be under the American pigeon flying rules. The prizes, other than named, are the treasurer's cup, value $50, for the best speed from 300 miles or over, and the best speed in the race from 200 miles.

The club has these new officers for the season: President, William Goodby; vice-president, W. Haden; secretary, F. Hughes; treasurer, P. E. Gallagher.

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The Sporting Life, official organ of the league, says, editorially:

"As Stricker signed a bona fide contract for 1892, with the Boston club for $3,000, Mr. Von der Ahe's duty in the premises is quite clear. He must either make an amicable arrangement with the popular and deserving little second baseman (as other clubs have done with their players) or pay him what his contract calls for.

"The league is bound to see that no injustice is done Stricker, and that even the least of the agreements entered into at Indianapolis, either as regards magnates or players, is faithfully lived up to.

"We want no martyrs at this early stage of the reconstruction period."

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Sporting Notes.

Spalding's Guide for 1892 is out.

Seventeen mares have foaled two 2:20 trotters.

Cudworth will play in the Eastern league.

Snyder will umpire the opening game in Columbus.

Third Baseman Raymond's real name is Truman.

Major Domo is the king pin of W. J. Spiers' stable.

Riley has developed into a grand-looking Longfellow.

Jimmy Galvin's wife has been seriously ill for some time.

Anson thinks that Pipp will be O. K. if he can learn to hit.

Every sale leads to the conclusion that stud fees are too high.

Mike Kelly claims that his contract called for him to captain.

Most of the league teams have from 17 to 20 men under contract.

Ed Smith may go to Chicago to box with Hall in Battery D hall.

Sea Girl, that good Wilton filly, is in Bud Doble's hands this year.

Paddy Brennan wants to try and stand before Jim Hall four rounds.

Fred Pfeffer is getting into condition by walking seven miles a day.

Indianapolis has a 2-year-old stake for pacers eligible to the 2:50 class.

Senator Stanford is in two minds about starting Palo Alto against Allerton.

Western league umpires will wear blue flannel suits and white flannel caps.

The Cambridge Athletic club will place a strong nine in the field this season.

Jimmy Carroll, of Brooklyn, is a very wise man in declining to fight Choynski.

Bug Holliday shook 45 in a raffle last week and carried off a $100 gold ticker.

Stamboul, 2:11, will be trained for another try at the stallion record this year.

There is little probability of a battle between Jack McAuliffe and Austin Gibbons.

Frank Foreman has been umpiring the Washington's practice games at Savannah.

Pfeffer says he will not play in New York or Chicago. It is Louisville or not at all.

Fitzsimmons shows his good sense in demanding that Hall fight at middleweight.

It is whispered that Arthur Irwin will be in the ring before the season is over. Where?

Catcher O'Connor, of the Cleveland team, is showing up in great style in practice.

Reader: The umpires in the Western league will be Snyder, Corcoran, Serad and McQuade.

Genins, one of Von der Ahe's outfielders, is ill with pneumonia and his recovery is doubtful.

Charley Farrell has commenced exercise at Exposition park. He thinks well of the local team.

Browning is the best example of a player who held out too long for "the stuff" and got left.

Lawrence, Jimmy Ryan's protege, is showing up well at Hot Springs, both in batting and fielding.

The New Yorks will release "Reddy" Mack, and he will probably play with the Eastern association.

"What better advertisement can a city have than a rttling good ball team?" asks the Boston Globe.

Allerton and Canary, by Jay Bird, make a great pole team and have been going hitched that way.

If Sullivan's backer gets a change made in those articles of agreement it will be Corbett's time to kick.

Hanlon, Beckley and Baldwin will leave Hot Springs on Tuesday for Pittsburg for the initial game April 1.

Mr. "Pink-of-Condition" and "Play-the Game-of-His-Life" seems to be mingling together in baseball society just now.

Twenty-three hackneys are on the way to the United States, from England, for the Bloodgood stock farm, New Marlboro, Mass.

Ed Crane is sure to find an engagement with some club at an early date. He was never in finer shape than he is today.

Lawrence, Anson's new second baseman, is now showing up well. He made two home runs in one game in Hot Springs.

A Baltimore writer calls Joe Mulvey the greatest bunt eater on earth, with Gilbert next. Where do Nash and Tebeau come in?

President White of the Eastern league says he will surprise everybody when he announces the names of the players signed by him.

Jay Bird, foaled 1878, is the youngest sire of a 2:10 trotter. Allerton entered that exclusive list when his sire was but 13 years of age.

A movement is on foot to form a league between the following teams: Stoughton, North Easton, Taunton, North Abington, Whitman and Avon.

Tenny is apparently all right, but his owner says he will not be started in so severe a race as the Brooklyn handcap so early in the season.

Speaking of Charley Cushman, the Milwaukee's manager, Ed Rife says that his bald head shines like a jollied up pickle castor in an installment house.

Morgan Levi, of this city, has signed with the Delphos base ball club for the coming season. The season opens in that city about the 15th of April with Lima.

It is the general opinion that Ed Burke will be a fixture in the Cincinnati outfield, but whom will he supplant? Burke is a fine base earner and a fine fielder.

Sam Bryant has set the mark for the other trainers to shoot at—sending Come to Thaw and Nettie B. a mile in 1:51, and a 2-year-old, a Bramble colt, a half mile in .54.

Umpire Sandy McDermott signed a contract to remain with the California league this year, but the amount of salary he will receive has not been made public.

Billy Murphy, being pressed for money in Australia, hypothecated the American featherweight championship belt for more than its value, and is not likely to redeem it.

"Cub" Stricker has not signed with St. Louis, nor is he likely to. It is not definitely settled, but it is expected that the "Cub" will come to Chicago.—Chicago Times.

Redwood, 2:21 1-2, and Axminster, 2:23 1-2, will be campaigned after making short seasons. They will be handled by T. Russell, who reined for A. H. Moore last year.

Brodie undertook a big job when he tried to "squeeze" Von der Ahe. Chris has had dealings with phenomenons before. Walter had to take what he could get and be thankful.

The fight between Charlie Turner, of Stockton, and Fred Woods, of Philadelphia, which was to take place at the Occidental club, San Francisco, next Monday, has been declared off.

The Chicago club has decided to play all its home games at South park. The club's lease of the west side grounds has another year to run, but the club intends to dispose of the latter at once.

There will be two Play Boys on the turf this year—Play Boy, 2:19 3-4, by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Play Boy, 2:18 1-4, by McCurdy's Hambletonian. The former is a baby stallion, and the latter a chestnut gelding.

Tommy Kenney, the Natuck sprinter, who has been on the Pacific coast for the past two years, found running so dull that he was forced to try his luck in the ring. He fought three battles and was successful in each one.

Welch, of the New Yorks, thus explains his ill success last season: "I caught cold during the spring trip and it bothered me all the season. I have got all over it now and have my speed. If I get to warm weather without a setback, I'll pitch just as well as ever."

An idea of the immensity of the interests involved in the big league may be gleaned from the fact that the traveling expenses of each club will amount to fully $8,000 this season, or a total of almost $100,000 for the league.—Sporting Life.

From the present outlook Gloucester owners and skippers are beat on having a fisherman's race this year, and that it shall take place in August, when they celebrate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Gloucester, is almost assured.

Over 900 entries have been received for the Kentucky $25,000 futurity. It is believed there will be about 1,000 mares nominated in this great stake, but the entries already made show that it will be worth many thousands more than the guaranteed amount.

Said Pfeffer in Chicago: "There was something crooked in that Indianapolis deal. I was promised my liberty to play anywhere, but did not get the pledge in writing. After the meeting A. G. Spalding pulled the strings, and the directors denied that such a stipulation had been made.

Walter Watson, the boxing instructor at the Olympic club, is suffering from a strange disease in San Francisco. He may lose his left foot. The physicians state that he must have injured his ankle while stamping it in training. The afflicted member is swollen out of all proportions.

Ewing got a call down from a Richmond darkey. While at practice one of the players discovered a flock of turkey buzzards soaring over the grounds. "What's dem birds?" said Ewing, in his guying way, to a big darkey. "Them's turkey buzzards, and dey's a lookin' for rotten arms," was the reply.

George Haddock proposes to have the laugh on President Byrne. He will not weaken. All he wants is to have inserted in his contract that, if signed for '93, it shall not be for less than he received the season before. George is well "fixed," and can wait. If the Brooklyns do not need him soon after the championship season opens, they will be lucky.

Four or five years ago Bookmaker George Wheelock started out with a modest capital of $750, basing his system on public form almost entirely. In less than three years Wheelock had a bank account of very nearly $225,000, a small slice of which he dropped in the east last year. Bookmaker Botay is also another form player, and he is one of the keenest observers and the closest of students. His bank account long since went beyond the $100,000 limit.

TALES OF THE STREET.

Incidents of a Nature Wise and Otherwise.

Judge Lorenz's Shadow and His Adventure—The Parson Gets a Hot Reception—One on Col. Everett.

Yesterday morning a pleasant-faced little individual looking as like Judge Lorenz as two peas stepped off a Lake Shore train at the Union depot. Picking up his traps he started for the waiting room. In passing through the gates Depot Detective Robison stepped up and slapping the traveler on the shoulder, lustily said:

"Hello, Judge, how's fishing?"

The little man looked indignantly, but passed on muttering:

"I wonder who in hades the darn fool takes me for."

Ten minutes later as he scratched his name on the register at the Boody, Manager Welch said pleasantly:

"Well, Judge, how is your gout?"

The little man had stood it as long as he could.

"See here," he said, "either everybody in this town is crazy or I am. I ain't no judge, and I've got no gout. When I got off the train some fool slapped me hard enough to break me in two and wanted to know how fishing is. Then when I got on the street car some idiot persisted in playfully firing apple parings at me, and he too called me Judge, and now you—oh, its too much—who's this Judge, anyway?"

"Why, ain't you Judge Lorenz?" asked Mr. Welch.

"Lorenz? No. Don't know him, never seen him, but I'm going to see him, I tell you that. I've been coming to this city for eight years, and when men stopped me on the street and shook hands and called me Judge, I thought it was simply a sort of native courtesy peculiar to the section, and —well, well. After all these years. Yes, I'm going to see the Judge to-day if he is in the city."

Ten minutes later a Bee caught the Judge on the fly as he was hustling down Madison street.

"Have you seen him?" he cried, excitedly, as he approached.

"Seen whom?"

"The Judge—Judge Lorenz."

The reporter looked at his honor in amazement.

"I didn't mean myself. I mean the other fellow, the other Judge. I've been hunting him for eight years, and, aha! I've faced him at last. Why, I have been afraid to go away from home lest my wife might make the mistake of mistaking him for me. Judging from this note which I have just received, I judge that the Judge is a pretty decent kind of fellow," and he handed the Bee the following self-explanatory epistle:

Toledo, O., March 23, 1892.

"Dear Judge: I have been so very often taken for your Honor during past eight years, I should like very much to meet you and "compare notes." I once made an effort to find you, but you were at Mt. Clemens. Assuring you that I can be taken for Judge L. and not feel bad, and hoping to meet you and talk it over sometime.

Very resp. yours,
F. PICKERING.

Ed Baumgardner tells another rather good joke on the Judge. A few evenings since Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner started out on a visit to the residence of Mr. Boos. Mrs. B. was ready before Ed was dressed, and she said:

"I'll just step in and see Mrs. Lorenz and will wait there for you."

Arriving at the Lorenz residence, she said that Ed would call for her in a few minutes.

The Judge laughed softly to himself, but said nothing.

Presently the door bell rang and the Judge, who, by the way, has been suffering from the gout, arose to answer it.

"I'll give Ed a little surprise party," he chuckled to himself, and then in a loud voice so that the visitor outside could hear him began:

"I wonder what in hades people are doing around people's houses this time of night. Why in thunder can't they stay at home and let people have a little rest," and thus scolding, he laughingly threw open the door.

But the laugh went out in the sickliest of smiles when the Judge saw the good rector and his amiable lady, who live not far away, silently retracing their steps and descending the porch stairs.

The Judge has sworn off practical joking, and is now at work on an illuminated and illustrated apology.

The boys tell a joke on Col. Clayton W. Everett that is worth recording. Last summer, just before taking his vacation, he was much subject to fainting spells.

Driving out Madison street one noon he was taken with one of these attacks. By the assistance of Clem. Carpenter, Clarance Armstrong and other friends he was taken from the carriage and placed on an adjoining lawn under the shade of a tree.

Numerous parties gathered around, as they generally do in such cases, and the crowd grew larger and larger. Restoratives had been applied and the colonel showed signs of returning life, when a big fellow in the crowd called out: "Stand back and give him air. He'll soon be all right. His consciousness is coming back."

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

The Past Week Has Developed Much Business,

Being Only a Criterion of That to Follow.

Give the Public Information Concerning Deals Made—Transfers Filed With the Recorder.

The season is on, and real estate men are up and hustling.

The few bright days of the week instilled new life into the business and dealers made hay while the sun shone.

The transfers of the week are extraordinary large, and several large deals were closed, involving some valuable acre property in prominent localities.

Inquiry is good, and confined mostly to resident property. There was a splendid movement of suburban property for immediate use. Dealers predict that the improvement of the suburbs will be more extensive this year than ever before.

Building is booming, and dwellings, from the cosy little cottage to the stately mansion, are springing up in every quarter of the city.

The Real Estate Board.

"I should like very much to see a real estate board organized in Toledo," said W. R. Hodge, "and operated in a business like manner. We were never in better shape for an association of the kind. If properly managed, property owners and real estate dealers, as well, would all be benefited, to say nothing of the good it would work for Toledo. That is providing the real estate men would take an interest in keeping the board alive and above all live up to the constitution faithfully. If this principle had been adhered to by the other board, it would have been alive and flourishing to-day. One thing, however, is that the last board was organized during the real estate boom. Everybody was uneasy and afraid of each other, and it is not to be wondered at that the members would not pull together. Then, every man who was idle during that time, launched into the real estate business, and were taken into the board as members. They, of course, did not have the better interest of the organization or the city at heart, and only joined to further their own interests. The present prospects are entirely different. Toledo real estate is on a substantial basis. There is no boom, and when property increases in value, however slow, it is there to stay, with no sudden drops, with such demoralizing effects."

Sale of Acre Property.

Real estate dealers as well as property owners in general are unanimous in the opinion that the present year will be the most prosperous within the last ten years. The week just ended is about the opening of the season, and it certainly has been an exceedingly encouraging introduction, considering the number of large deals which were closed. The assuring feature of this splendid opening is the fact that the realty conveyed was acre property to be improved. This corroborates the popular opinion and illustrates the confidence in the sure returns of Toledo property. It is evident that a lively movement is expected, as business men are not in the habit of investing capital in dead issues.

The five acres purchased by the Baumgardener syndicate will be platted and placed on the market at once. It is located in the immediate vicinity of Columbia Heights, and is very desirable property for residence purposes.

East Toledo received its share of attention in the sale of eight blocks of the Hick's Farm addition to the Detwiler syndicate, for $33,000. This will be replatted and improved. East Toledo is growing and prospering more every year, and property in that portion of the city is a safe investment.

Now that an electric railroad between Toledo and Maumee is assured, property along the proposed line is in demand and will, no doubt, prove a valuable investment. John Kumler purchased 77 acres, between the river and canal, 90 feet west from the Half-way House, from Gen. Nelson, of Terre Haute, for which he paid $14,000. This is a good price for farm land, but time will prove the wisdom of the venture. Other transfers in the same direction will follow.

Aside from this a great many acres of other unimproved property will be platted and put on the market during the summer. The constant demand for lots for immediate improvement has created a ready sale, and the property must be supplied.

Talk About Your Sales.

There is a custom or habit common to real estate dealers of withholding their transactions from the public. Some, when requested to speak of their sales, say, "Oh, I don't care to make my business public." That view is proper enough before a deal is consummated, but after the papers have passed there is no further need of secrecy, and the public in general will be benefited by the transaction being made known, however large or small.

George Pomeroy, in conversation with a Bee on this subject, said:

"The disposition to keep real estate sales from the public cannot possibly be of benefit to the real estate market. It increases the feeling that there is not much doing, and it is a long-established fact that when there is little doing no one wants to buy.

"If the opposite theory was well worked and every transaction made, much of the result would be to stimulate buying all around.

"With real estate values as low as they are to-day in Toledo, money judiciously invested would be a savings bank account paying a large per cent. on the amount invested.

"There is no reason why a good buying of low-priced lots by investors should not produce a good profit, for this reason, the buying by the thrifty laboring class to build homes thereon never was so extensive as now, and if the man with savings would buy from one to five lots, scattered amongst the homes now going up, he surely would reap a quick and profitable return. There is no risk in it, and that is a great consideration.

"Now, if all sales were given out freely, large sales and small sales, it would show where the buying was and what it was.

"Many large sales of acres have been made lately, which as yet have not seen the light, from the disposition above referred to."

About Booms.

A gentleman from Cincinnati was in the city the other day looking over Toledo property, and while in social chat with a Toledo dealer, the conversation drifted into real estate booms, and the stranger related the following amusing experience he had while looking at Findlay property when the natural gas boom was in all its splendor:

"I had heard so much of the great Findlay gas wells and of the wonderful boom accompanying, that I resolved to pay a visit to the new Eldorado, and if an opening presented itself intended to invest myself. I had a little business in Fostoria, and concluded to attend to that first and then run over to Findlay. While in Fostoria, I looked about, as property in that city was climbing upward.

"A dealer with whom I had transacted my business drove me out to a new addition he had just opened up, and on which he was making a special drive. I was pleased with the property, with but one exception, and that was it was too far out.

"The next day I went to Findlay and called upon the most prominent dealer in the city to whom I made known the object of my visit, and profiting by my experience of the day before, told him that I didn't want to go too far out. In a short time a carriage drove up to the door and I was whizzed away behind a spanking team of thoroughbreds. It was a beautiful day in May, the roads were fine, and you may guess I didn't offer any objections when I noted that my friend, the dealer, was taking me beyond any possibility of a purchase. I concluded the delightful drive was a part of the program and I was perfectly satisfied. The drive continued, on and on, and I suppose my friend must have noticed the look of inquiry on my face, for he said, 'Never mind now, we are about there, and I will show some of the best property in the city; can't be beat.'

"I thought the fellow was out of his head but said nothing. Presently the team was pulled up, we both alighted, and with a great flourish and shuffle, the dealer led the way to a tract of land abutting the road, platted in lots. I thought the surroundings seemed strangely familiar and on a closer inspection, you can imagine my amazement when I discovered that the Findlay property lay directly adjoining the lots the Fostoria man had showed me the day before."

Building Pointers.

John Fleiss is building an $800 dwelling on Prouty avenue.

George Baumgardner is preparing to build a residence on Sixth street, to cost $1,000.

Frank Nelss has contracted two frame houses on Nebraska avenue, to cost $1,500 each.

H. C. Elliott has under construction a residence on Glenwood avenue, which, when completed, will cost $3,000.

Shaw, Kendall & Co. will erect a $5,000 block on Washington as soon as the weather will permit.

Thomas A. Giles will build a $1,000 frame store building on Summit avenue.

George Nedon is building an $800 frame dwelling on Lafayette street.

Fred Sumner will erect a frame house on Leonard street, to cost $300.

P. Kenney is building a frame cottage on Germania street.

W. King is building a frame dwelling on Maplewood avenue, which will cost $1,500 when copleted.

John J. Webster is building a frame dwelling on Webster avenue to cost $1,200.

M. J. Grogan is building a frame cottage on West Lafayette street, costing $550.

The Thiede block on Adams street is completed and it is one of the finest on the street.

Transfers of the Week.

Abraham Goldberg, administrator, to Alex G. Goldberg, part of lot 197, Woodruff's addition, $1,350.

William H. Wise to Alfred B. Caldwell, part of lot 568, Port Lawrence division, $5,500.

L. K. Parks to Kate E. Watson, lot 27, L. K. Parks' sub-division, $1,250.

Andrew J. Scott to Theodore Keiffer, lot 3, block C, Ellenboro, $1,000.

O. C. Wilson to Thomas Miles, lot 396, T. P. Brown's addition, $450.

Massachusetts Life Insurance company to J. R. B. Ransom, lot 567, extension of Fair Ground addition, $125.

John Blochoski to Joseph Blochoski, lot 56, Huberich's addition, $800.

Anoras Glancy to Thomas Condon, lot 77, Germania addition $415.

John Vollmyer to Catherine Condon, lots 31 and 32, Hollywood addition, $923.

Ovid W. Lampart to Mary A. Hardesty, lots 125 and 126, Woodland addition, $700.

Joseph H. Fleig to Wm. Fleig, lot 24, Lagrange street addition, $600.

Wm. B. Taylor to Wm. H. Reddig, lot 9, Bancroft, $450.

J. R. B. Ransom to Fred C. Fay, lots 402, 403 and 502, Stickney addition, $2,280.

Elizabeth R. Greenough to Amanda V. Lewis, lot 4, Greenough's addition, $1,000.

Heinrich Selka to Ferdinand Wechsel, south half of lot 303, Lenk's addition, $450.

Hiram F. Hall to James Gorman, part of lots 185, 186 and 187, Daniel's addition, $450.

Charles E. Bartley to Charles A Korner, lot 28, Bartley's Broadway addition, $300.

Margareth Shomberger to Catherine Rayan, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, block 10, Miami division to Maumee, $250.

Reuben Kimball to Edward E. Holmes, part of lot 31, Scottwood addition, $2,500.

Addie J. Snell to Andrew J. Snell, part of lot 353, Vistula division, $2,000.

Oscar Snell to Andrew J. Snell, part of lot 353, Vistula division, $2,000.

David Robison, jr., to Dennis Sayen, lot 279, W. S. Williams' addition, $500.

J. H. Meinert to Emily R. Root, lot 62, Fitch's addition, $1,950.

Francis Widlar to Julius F. Frederick, lot 1, Carrington & Casey's addition, $1,335.

H. S. Walbridge to Martin Szymanski, lot 188, Walbridge's second addition, $425.

George K. Detwiler to George C. McComb, lot 18, Mertz addition, $1,350.

John W. Heitt, trustee, to Clara B. Secker, northeasterly 31 feet of lot 9, Phillips' addition, $1,775.

Mary H. Franklin to Charles F. Neuman, lot 84, extension to Barker's addition, $1,000.

Wm. Holland to Frederick T. Beck.

Wm. Baker to Michael Callaghan, lot 43, Shaw & Wells' third addition, $250.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company to James M. Ashley, a part of lot 182, Stickney's addition, $1,600

Frederick B. Gilbert to Cary D. Lindsay, a part of lot 458, Port Lawrence division, $8,200.

John W. Hiett to Ashbel Warner, lot 16, Phillips' addition, and northeasterly 31 feet of lot 1574, Vistula division, $1,900.

Wilhelm Winkelmann to Albert Gittkowski, lot 15, Shaw & Wells' addition, $900.

Irving B. Hiett to Mary Whalen, lot 1, Hiett's sub-division of Stickney's addition, $450.

Ella E. Weed to James Melvin, et al., lots 8 and 9, Hayes' first addition, $5,000.

Christina Winters and L. C. Winters to Sarah Deming and William Deming, lot 51 and 52 Hamlin's addition, and lots

Harriet E. Tracy to Charles Mann, lot 8, Tracy's sub-division Stickney's addition, $350.

Arthur R. Taft to Wm. L. Holbrook, lots 150, 151, 152, 153 and 174, Skidmore's addition, $500.

George E. Hamlin to John W. Gunnels, lots 5, 26, 28, 30, 32, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49, 51 and 52, Mamlin's addition, and lots 21, 24 and 25, Raymer's addition, $3,000.

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Crow feet will come. Prevent tendency to Wrinkles, Ageing or Withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh, by using LEAURELLE OIL BALM. Gives a rosy, youthful hue to the rough coarse grained skin, abolishes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches; clears the lifeless, clay-like, sallow complexion; tones down redness of nose, face and hands. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. Large size prepaid by express for $1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

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If gray, Wells' Hair Balsam gradually restores to original color; elegant tonic dressing, 50c., $1, Druggists; large size prepaid by express for $1.

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Send or ask for them.

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$22 50—Corner Ashland avenue and Columbia street.
$15 00—634 Vinton street.
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$10 00—South Platt street, East Toledo.
$10 00—Starr avenue, near East Broadway.
$ 7 50—829 Ontario street (upper floor.)
$15 00—Butcher shop, Starr avenue, East Toledo.
$12 50—Store, Starr avenue, East Toledo.
$ 5 00—Barn, Huron and Jefferson.
$ 5 00 to $14—Rooms in Sheridan Block.
Houses and lots for sale on small payments.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,
Real Estate and Insurance.
235 ST. CLAIR ST.
BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

HOMES!

For the working man we offer modest homes on the easiest of terms. Lots well situated, high and dry, easy of access. The house built on your own plans. If you have not the ready cash to get a home, pay $10 on a lot and $5 a month for ten months and we will build a cottage for you.

RUSSELL & THROOP,
Real Estate Exchange,
309 Summit Street.

—FOR SALE—

$4,000—Cor. Erie and Beach streets, lot 50x122.
$6,000—912 Adams street.
$6,000—Cor. Erie and Orange, 50x150.
$9,000—11th, near Adams, 3 new dwellings.
$1,500—Bartlett street, near Waite ave.
$3,000—Erie street, near Beach.
$1,000—Champlain street, near Walnut.
$3,300—Adams street, near Putnam.
$1,200—Clark street, East Toledo.
$3,000—Walbridge avenue, near

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Frolic and Fun for the Little Ones.

Points on the Prize Story Contest.

A Chance to Win a Fine Book—Some Good Letters from Our Friends —The Puzzler.

Our Prize Story Contest.

To every reader of the Bee, who is 15 years old or under, our contest for the best story of adventure is open. The prize is a beautiful book, elegantly bound, and its subject will be so selected as to be suited to the age and sex of the winner. We have a fine collection of books for the young.

The stories that have been received so far are very good, but we want everyone to have a fair chance. Remember the conditions of the contest are, the story for this month is to be one of adventure, it must be written plainly and neatly, upon but one side of the paper and must be received before April 15th.

Address,
PETER BUZZER,
Toledo, Ohio.
Care "Bee."

THE LITTLE MAID FOR ME.

I know a little maiden,
Whom I always see arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but she is a spoiled and petted little elf,
For she never helps her mother nor her sister nor her brother;
But, forgetting all around her, lives entirely for herself.
So she simpers and she sighs
And she mopes and she cries
And knows not where the happy hours flee;
Now let me tell you privately, my darling little friends,
She is as miserable as miserable can be,
And I fear she's not the little maid for me.

But I know another maiden
Whom I've often seen arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but not always; she's a prudent little elf;
And she always helps her mother and her sister and her brother,
And lives for all around her, quite regardless of herself.
So she laughs and she sings,
And the hours, on happy wings,
Shower gladness around her pathway as they flee.
Now, need I tell you privately, my darling little friends,
She's as happy as a little maid can be?
This is surely just the little maid for me.
—Harper's Young People.

HOW THE CIRCUS CAME TO TOWN

Did you ever see a circus when it didn't have its parade clothes on? Usually when little boys and girls see Barnum's big show the animals are all up and dressed, and the cages look bright and as if they were made of solid gold, and there are lots of electric lights that make you wink awfully, and thousands of folks are walking around the cages eating peanuts and drinking lemonade that looks as if it were made of red lemons.

But a circus doesn't look at all like that when it hasn't its parade clothes on. Bobbie Simmons was up late the other night and he saw Barnum & Bailey's big circus go down Lexington avenue from the railroad to Madison Square Garden. Bobbie had his roller-skates on and he was gliding along the nice, smooth asphalt on the avenue with his head down, when suddenly he almost ran plumb into a herd of enormous black creatures that nearly filled up the whole street.

"Oh, my! What's those?" cried Bobbie. He was so astonished and so frightened, too, that he forgot all about his legs. The legs seemed frightened also, for one of them tried to skate up the avenue while the other started in the opposite direction, so that poor Bobbie only saved himself from coming apart by tumbling on his head.

"Get out of the way there, you boy! Do you want the elephants to run over you?" cried a gruff voice.

Bobbie didn't, and he scrambled to his feet and scooted for the walk as fast as his roller-skates could carry him. When he was safely out of reach of the animals, Bobbie turned around and saw a dozen elephants trudging along the asphalt, the big ones ahead, a smaller pair next, still smaller ones third, and so on down to the baby elephants that only weigh two or three tons apiece perhaps. How funny the mountains of flesh looked as they tramped along, flapping their big ears and never saying a word.

"They look like they have tails on both ends of them," Bobbie thought, as he skated along the walk. "My! But wouldn't I just love to hitch on to one of their tails and let him pull me along on my skates. It would be nicer than a wagon. But I won't. She might turn around and catch me with her other tail, and then Bobbie Simmons would wish he was over in New Jersey somewhere."

The idea was so alluring, however, that Bobbie got back into the road and skated behind a little, fat, roly-poly elephant for quite a distance, longing with all his heart and watching for a good chance to hitch on to the roly-poly one's stubby tail. It was no use, though, for the little roly-poly elephant evidently suspected that Bobbie had designs on her tail, and she kept her head on one side and seemed to be watching Bobbie so sharply out of one corner of her eye that Bobbie did not dare catch on.

Then Bobbie got back on the walk and skated ahead until he was opposite the first and biggest elephant.

The man who had spoken so gruffly was walking alongside this elephant, with something that looked like a sharp stick in his hand, and whenever the elephant was naughty and did not do just as he wanted him to the man jabbed the stick into the elephant's trunk, and then the elephant was good again.

"Please, mister, but doesn't that hurt the elephant?" Bobbie asked.

"Nah, his hide is so thick that if I stick the hook into him an inch or two it only just tickles him," replied the man.

"I wouldn't be an elephant for anything," said Bobbie. Then he skated back up the avenue to see what else was coming. Behind the elephants was a big herd of awkward, gawky camels. It was quite cold, and as they humped along the asphalt, with their long necks held high in the air, Bobbie thought they looked thoroughly disgusted with the circus business. They not only looked as though they could kick out behind like everything, but also as they would be just half tickled to death to have a chance to send a little boy sky high, and Bobbie did not feel one bit like trying to hitch on to their tails.

After the camels came a long line of cages, but Bobbie could not see a single animal, for the reason that each cage had a big white canvas overcoat on. There were as many as six or eight horses pulling some of the wagons, and several of them were drawn by little Shetland ponies no larger than a good, big dog. Then there were chariots drawn by other long strings of ponies, and heavy band wagons all wrapped up in canvas and without any bands in them, and every wagon was so dark and homely in its canvas coat that the whole parade looked for all the world like a lot of mail wagons behind the post-office down town.

It didn't seem at all like a circus, for there weren't any people around and there wasn't any pink lemonade nor any stick candy, and not a single peanut cracked while the whole show went by.

"This is a pretty kind of a show, this is," Bobbie said, disgustedly, as he skated away towards home. "Wish I had dast hitch onto the roly-poly elephant's tail, but it's too late now. She's way down to the garden by this time."

But the circus was all right, only Bobbie had seen it when it was moving, and before it got its parade clothes on. And when Bobbie's papa takes him to the circus and Bobbie sees all the bright gold cages, and all the people, and the dazzling lights; when he hears the bands playing and the clowns cracking jokes that his papa heard 20 years ago; when the air is full of the smell of peanuts and pink lemonade and circus; and when he sees all the elephants in their gaudy trappings, surrounded by thousands of open-mouthed, admiring, peanut-feeding people, Bobbie will probably think that he is seeing the greatest show on earth, and he will wonder how he ever presumed to think of hitching on to even the very littlest roly-poly elephant's tail.

PUSSY WANTS A CORNER.

This life is like a monstrous plank out on the ocean sailing,
All crowded full of living men and ne'er a foot of railing.

There, all are struggling for the best, and each one to his notion;
In this great struggle often some are pushed into the ocean.

And some will find the lucky plum, like little Jackey Horner,
While others struggle for a place—poor "pussy wants a corner."

Some things are very light to bear—as light as ocean bubbles—
To bear with greatest fortitude, 'tis other people's troubles.

Some often get a gen'rous streak, it always seems so funny,
How very easy to be free with other people's money!

Some have the claws to hold on tight however rough the sailing,
And hold the plank through all the fight with ne'er a foot of railing.

We often get the lucky plum through some poor brother's sorrow;
The failure his in grief to-day, brings us success to-morrow.

Oh, you who've found the lucky plum, like little Jacky Horner
Make room for some poor struggling one, poor "pussy wants a corner."

MRS. M. A. SUTFIN.
Liberty, Mich.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Boys and Girls—Doesn't this bright spring weather make you all feel gay? Many of you are now having vacation, and right well are you all enjoying it, too. Are you not?

Although I am not a boy any longer, yet I am always very much interested in boys' sports and would like very much to have the readers of the Bee Hive tell me all about their games, especially those that are played out of doors.

We have an interesting letter this week from one of our bright boys, who is a bicyclist. We are glad to hear from him and would like to have more of you write to us.

We also have an interesting story from our young friend Harold, telling us how he went hunting, and what good game he found.

Your friend and well wisher,
PETER BUZZER.

A Mistake.

There was a very funny thing happened in our school a few days ago. The teacher was asking the class about the products of the state of Delaware. The first question was, "What does Delaware produce?" The answer was, "Peaches and grapes." The second question was, "What is manufactured in the city of Wilmington?" The answer was "Gunpowder." The third question was, "Of what is gunpowder made?"

One boy, thinking of the products of the state, said, "Peaches and grapes!"

Our principal, Professor B., happened to be in the room, and laughingly remarked, "If that boy should go a hunting, and use such powder, he would put more in his mouth than in his gun."

JAMES C.
Penn.

A Bicyclist.

I live in Danville, a thriving young city of 11,000 inhabitants. It has electric cars, paved streets, etc. I have a "safety" called the Tornado, which proved true to its name the first time I tried it. A friend and myself took a short trip to Covington, a little village 15 miles from our city. We made it in three hours, there and back. I had a narrow escape from being badly hurt on one occasion. I was riding along the road at dark, when a horse and buggy ran into me, and I saw stars. I was in bed for a week after it. I was hurt more than the "safety," though the horse stepped all over it. I am a stamp collector, and have 570 varieties of postage stamps. I would like collectors in all parts of the world to send me from 50 to 200 stamps of their countries, in exchange for which I will send the same number of United States stamps. I would prefer those of South and Central America, Barbadoes, West Indies, etc.

JOHH L.
Ill.

Harold's Bear Story.

I was spending vacation with mamma and papa and one of my companions in the Rocky Mountains. We stopped at a hotel near Pike's Peak. It was night when we got there, so that we could not go out until next morning. We made up our minds that we would get up at 5 o'clock and go on a bear hunt before breakfast.

In the morning we took our Winchesters and started off. About two miles from the hotel we killed two bears. This is how it happened:

There was a thick woods and when we were in the thickest part we heard a growl. We looked back and saw two large bears coming into the path. I lifted my rifle to my shoulder in a second, while my chum, Harry Hunter, stood amazed. Bang! went my gun and the male bear gave one terrible growl and fell dead. And the funniest thing happened. In falling the big bear fell on the other bear and knocked it down. This gave Harry a chance to fire.

He fired and wounded it in the side. Then we did not know what to do. It was now 6 o'clock, and if we left them there perhaps a hunter would come along and take them. But we had to have our breakfast, so we took our chances and returned to the hotel. The people were all very much surprised and did not believe it. So two men went with us and we found them just as we left them. We had their skins made into rugs, one for Harry and one for me.

J. HAROLD HIRST, (aged 9 years).
No. 104 Wetrfield street, Brooklyn.

THE PUZZLER.

Riddles.

1. What is both food for the body and food for the mind?
2. Why is it dangerous to take a nap in a train.
3. When may the sea be compared to a laundress washing summer trousers at a tub?
4. How can you make a tall man short?

Hour Glass.

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To disentangle: an obstacle; a consonant; to cut off; a sign of the zodiac.

Word Square.

A festival; a boy's name; a maxim; a vision; tines.

Rhomboid.

Across: A title of respect; despised; tubes; exchange of goods for money; period of time.

Down: A consonant; an exclamation; a short sleep; a masculine name; to refund; erase; a body of water; an abreviation; a consonant.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

In Daily of March 19 and Weekly of March 24th.

Riddles:—King John, when he lost his baggage in the Wash.

When it holds a flag on.

A man of deceit
Can best counterfeit,
And so, I suppose,
He can best count her toes.

Word Building:—We, wen, wren, renew, new, rye.

Puzzle:—Chair, hair, air.

Charade:—Lap robe.

Drop Letter:—
Never again will the roses blow,
For us the roses we used to know.

Anagram: — Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Chase, Welles, Smith, Blair, Bates.

Proverbs Among Proverbs:—"A wise man may look like a fool in fools' company."

One of Chicago's few historic houses was brought into prominence the other day when the flames burned out the interior of John A. Logan's old home, at 8 Park row. The building is a four-story structure, very plain externally, but within it there used to be some very excellent carved work in black walnut. The house stood in what, when Gen. Logan occupied it, was one of the most aristocratic portions of Chicago, and many notable people, including Mr. Blaine, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, have been entertained in it.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Second of the Series of Sermons Being Delivered

By Rev. J. H. Bethards at Broadway M. E. Church,

In Which the Reverend Gentleman Gives Reasons for the Faith That is in Him in His Usual Terse Manner.

"Every house is builded by some one; but He that built all things is God."—Heb. 3:4.

Two builders, two structures, two spheres of action—God and man, the "house" and "all things," the earth and the vast domain of the physical and moral universe! Man's structure is a house, God's structure is the physical universe and the mightier things of the invisible world of spirit.

In man, his structure and the sphere of his activities, there are confusion, chaos, mutability, change. In God, his structure, and the sphere of his activities, we find uniformity, immutability, changelessness.

"Every house is builded by some one; but He that built all things is God." But if God built all things, then they must be constructed on some wise and beneficent plan. Goodness and the weal of man must inhere in the very nature of things and such I believe to be the fact.

If some vast telephonic system could be constructed so that every event, of even a single day, could be taken, what messages would both charm and also distract the soul. You would hear the peals of merry laughter and the groans of the dying; the crash of two engines and news of mangled bodies and the cries of bleeding victims. You would hear the roar of the storm and the cry of the helpless until the vessel parted and wind and wave, as if in mockery of man, chanted in hoarse notes, the funeral dirge of a lost crew. You would hear the shrieks of mothers and children standing at an open pit, because husbands and fathers had met death in a coal mine, and you might hear the unconscious moan of a sweet child, over which a fond mother stood in perfect agony of soul as her darling passed away. With such news sickening the heart, we doubt the beneficence of nature and even the justice of God. But a careful study and close investigation of the laws of nature, reveal the fact that they are not only uniform and changeless but beneficent. The dynamic force that holds the stars and speeds the planets on their way is so uniform and changeless in its operation that we can calculate the very moment of the sun's rising and setting. In like manner the seasons and the tides are fixed, while heat, light and electricity always reveal the same inherent qualities. All have uniformity as dynamic forces, and are changeless. If at one time they were operative and at another time they were inoperative, or if at one time their dynamic force was one thing and at another time it was another thing, or if change and caprice were in the nature of things, then all enterprise would be arrested, all business would be in chaos or impossible and all commerce would cease. If they were not uniform no one would know what to do. But they are uniform and changeless. That simple compound called dynamite will always behave itself in the same way. The world has not changed, the seasons make their annual return, while seed time and harvest do not fail. This uniformity and changelessness of the forces of nature are the stamp of God on created things and reveal His reign.

But this uniformity and changelessness are the very substance of that beneficence which inheres in the very nature of things. They reveal the nature and trend of God's thought as that thought inheres in all that He has made. God has not mocked us. He has given us the uniform, the changeless, the certain, that on which we can depend. How utterly worthless is a changeable man. God has said that he is "like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed." He is "unstable in all his way." What if nature were so? If it were we would be as shy of nature as we are of a fickle man. Stern nature in the very inflexibility of her laws and the changelessness of her dynamic forces, is benevolent. God put these forces in nature, because they were needed and made them changeless for the good of man. Because this is so we can make definite calculations, depend upon the power of nature and move on.

Furthermore, in the vast realm of nature's laws, there is no such thing as "accident" or "chance." Every effect has a cause and this fact is a clear evidence of the beneficence of nature. Every day chronicles a vast number of unintentional happenings that we call "accidents." A boy trips along the street with a pitcher, and unintentionally strikes his foot against a stone to his own discomfort and to the utter annihilation of the pitcher, but is not culpable, for he did not intend to do it. This we call an accident because of the absence of intention. But take this act out of the moral realm of the intentions. Carry it over into the pure realm of the natural where it belongs, as an actual thing, and behind that bruised head and broken pitcher you will find an adequate cause. By tripping, he lost his equilibrium, and that moment the natural force of gravity seized him and brought him to the stone pavement. He was not mocked, and as a reminder and a warning the fragments of the pitcher and his aching head told him to look out for the loose stones in the future.

The fact is not always apparent, but it is universally true that every effect has an adequate cause. The fire that laid Chicago in ashes, the earthquakes that rock San Francisco, the bridges that go down, the dams that burst and the floods that swell the Ohio, all have a potential cause behind them.

But these facts are beneficent.

These changeless laws of nature are the voice of God saying to man: "Build securely and you can trust nature." And what more could we ask, or how much less could we demand? If nature changed to suit the whims of insatiable man, what utter ruin would fill the earth with woe.

Pause a moment and consider the beneficence of the inflexible laws of nature. Wind and tide prevent stagnation in the ocean, but the tide may engulf an innocent child. Shall God be called upon to reverse the beneficent ocean-tide simply because the turbulent, careless and thoughtless mother suffered the child to incur the peril?

Vast coal beds, inexhaustable ones we trust, are in the bowels of the earth. They are beneficent stores of nature. God put the coal there for man. The vast store is a token of divine goodness in the God of nature. But down in that vast coal bin men are imprisoned; they breathe the poisonous air and die. Why? Not because God is unjust, but because greed for gold, failed to build a shaft and let in a sufficient quantity of God's pure air, in which he made the world to swim. Shall the greed of man be made to impeach the goodness of God?

A bridge is built. It spans a stream over which the mighty engine with its train and cargo of human beings is to pass in perfect safety. To build such a structure is possible. Nature did not mock the engineer. But the train goes down and hundreds are ushered into eternity in a moment of time. Why? The lap on the pier was not sufficient or a flaw was left somewhere by the builder that made the structure unsafe. Shall Divine Providence be condemned to excuse the engineer?

The waters of the Conemaugh were flowing as a peaceful current toward the sea. Its crystal waters went laughing and singing on their way, inviting bird, beast and man to drink and be satisfied. They hurt no one, but were a blessing on the earth. God who fashioned the world made it so. But some rich sporting men wanted a fish pond and a pleasure resort. So they cast up a dike across God's stream. They dammed back its waters, but failed to make the dike strong enough. They did not build securely, and when the beneficent rains of spring watered the earth that it might give "seed to the sower and bread to the eater," that frail, human structure gave way and the Johnstown flood caused hundreds to perish in the fearful rush of the mad waters. Shall Providence be accused of evil because of man's deed?

Again, look at that tenement house. The poverty and greed of man pack it, and the filth breeds disease and death follows in its wake. Are the healthful laws of nature therefore wrong?

But you say, does not death sweep the earth like a besom of destruction, in spite of all that man can do? Yes, at last, and we know not when. But that death is the result of sin and has been made remedial. In Eden, man had immunity from death, but after his sin a new order of things for the sake of man was ushered in. The ground was cursed for his sake, something better was provided for him in a future state, and God touched the perishable with death that we might see the eternal.

"Perish the grass and fade the flower
If from the word of God remains."

In the certain and universal reign of death, God speaks to man and says, "Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." The universal reign of death helps man. It blasts his earthly hopes, teaching him not to love the perishing too much; it enhances the eternal and helps to prepare him for a better beyond, and is therefore beneficent.

In the moral world, the same is true. Principles are eternal. The decalogue existed before creation's morning. The principles of the Ten Commandments lived before God engraved them in stone and it was eternally true that such a moral creature as man must render the first half of this table of commandments to God, and the other half to man. Imagine, if you will, the opposite and see the force of this. Suppose God had said "Thou shalt have other Gods before me; thou shalt curse my name; thou shalt steal; thou shalt murder; thou shalt bear false witness; thou shalt covet." Who would want to live in such a world? Such ideas would fill the earth with idolatry and blasphemy and flood it with thugs and thieves. The Ten Commandments must be lived, and then irrevocable impingement is benevolent.

Under these physical and moral laws man builds. "Every house is built by some man." How true. But man only reaches real success by building in harmony with these laws. The house must not rest on the sand but on the rock. So the principles of the Decalogue must be woven into life if you would build a stable and God-like character.

These laws are evadeless. They must enter into the life of the man, the nation, business and politics and then righteousness will reign from sea to sea.

What then are the lessons of this hour?

1. Recognize the changeless laws of the physical and moral world. They are older than man. In them and by them we were made to live and work.

2. Study them until all are known. Let nature's laws become as A., B., C. in the thought of all the people as far as the race is found. In like manner let each one learn all moral laws, for they are the expressed will of God.

3. Conform to them. A Greater than man has said: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Men, corporations, municipalities, states and nations must incorporate these laws into life and then liberty and right shall reign from "the rivers to the ends of the earth."

WAS A HUMAN OSTRICH.

Hardware Store in a Man's Stomach.

But It Causes His Death at Last—A Case That Puzzled the Doctors.

St. Louis, April 2.—There died last week at the city hospital a man, post mortem examination on whose body reveals that the fellow was an ostrich in human form. His name was John W. Gorman, but he was known in museums as James Kennedy. On the 21st ult. he was admitted to the hospital, suffering from mechanical gastritis. An emetic given him caused the ejection of nearly half a pint of nails, screws, etc. This failing to relieve him, laparotomy was performed, resulting in the removal of as much more hardware, but to no avail, for the man died in a short time. At the post mortem examination the stomach, its walls and lining, were found entirely normal, but literally filled with nails, screws, tacks and broken glass, which the man had swallowed.

Dr. Marks, the superintendent, gave a Republic reporter this history of the case: "The young man came here here the 21st ult., and complained of a dull, aching pain in his stomach. He told me of the manner in which he had made his living, and I treated him liberally with emetics in order to induce him to vomit. In this way he freed himself of a couple of dozen shingle nails, some tacks, several screws a half inch in length, and bits of broken and pulverized glass. He showed no improvement, in fact, showed tendencies to collapse, and the operation of laparotomy was decided upon. He was very emaciated and broken in health when he entered the hospital, and I feared for the result of a dangerous operation, and hence postponed it as long as possible.

"Here is what we found," added the superintendent, producing fully a pound of shingle nails, sharp-pointed tacks, several screws and a number of bits of broken glass, evidently of lamp chimneys, or very thin tumblers. One miscellaneous bunch of shingle nails and tacks was tied together with a white cotton thread, and had evidently been taken at one dose.

"He tells me," continued th edoctor, "that he has followed this sort of thing ever since he was thirteen years old; he is now twenty-one. He actually swallowed those things. It was no 'fake,' for here is the hardware to prove his assertions. I want to say right here that his stomach just like any other person's. He told me that the Bellevue Medical college of New York had made him a standing offer to pay $5,000 for his body whenever he should die, so firmly did the college authorities believe that his stomach was unlike that of other persons. He was very weak when the operation was performed, but death was sure to result if it had not been performed."

HILL OF HUMAN BONES.

Queer Find of Hunters in Dakota.

Evidence of a Bloody Battle That Was Fought Many Years Ago by the Indians.

A queer find has been made in Dakota, about seventy-five miles from Cookson, Neb., by hunters who have been in that section for the past month.

The country over which they have traveled is little used except for cattle ranges, and the result is that there are few people who pass over that vicinity. The gentlemen who bring the news of the find say that they discovered an immense mound, which was composed entirely of human bones.

The bones had evidently been there for many years, probably hundreds of them, for the Indians who live in that part of the country say that they know nothing of where they came from, except that their tribes have legends that there was a big fight there a long time ago and a great many people were killed.

The legend is that one tribe was completely annihilated by the other, and the remnant of the victorious tribe was compelled to join another tribe in order to keep from being destroyed by the stronger nations. The Indians do not know what tribes indulged in the desperate fight, but from the number of bones to be found and the size of the mound there could not have been less than 10,000 people killed and buried in the mound, which is fully 50 yards in circumference. A peculiarity about the place is that while there is not a tree within fifty miles of the mound there are a lot of ashes and charred wood to be found all through the dirt which composes the mound. To make this fire either the wood must have been carried fifty miles or else the fire was built so long ago that the whole country has changed, and where there were formerly trees growing is now a desolate prairie.—Baltimore American.

DEATH'S VALLEY.

(Whitman's Last Poem.)

Nay, do not dream, designer dark,
Thou hast portray'd or hit thy theme entire;
I, hoverer of late by this dark valley, by its confines, having glimpses of it,
Here enter lists with thee, claiming my right to make a symbol, too.

For I have seen many wounded soldiers die,
After dread suffering—have seen their lives pass off with smiles:
And I have watch'd the death-hours of the old; and seen the infant die:
The rich, with all his nurses and his doctors;
And then the poor, in meagerness and poverty;
And I myself for long, O Death, have breathed my every breath
Amid the neerness and the silent thought of thee.

And out of these and thee,
I make a scene, a song, brief (not fear of thee,
Nor gloom's ravines, nor bleak, nor dark—for I do not fear thee,
Nor celebrate the struggle, or contortion, or hard-tied knot),
Of the broad blessed light and perfect air, with meadows, rippling tides, and trees, and flowers and grass,
And the low hum of living breeze—and in the midst God's beautiful eternal right hand.
Thee, holiest minister of heaven—Thee, envoy, usher, guide at last of all,
Rich, florid, loosener of the stricture knot call'd life,
Sweet, peaceful, welcome Death.
—Harper's Magazine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OFFICE WORLD'S FAIR
Sept. 15, 1893
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
Durham, N. C
Gentlemen:
We have Smoked up all the Tobacco at the World's Fair, and have unanimously awarded the Gold Medal for Smoking Tobacco to
BLACKWELL'S
Bull Durham
Congratulating you on your success, we remain Yours truly,
COMMITTEE.

Blackwell's Bull Durham
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These are a very few of the many names that he is allowed to use, but they are enough to show what can be done by one who thoroughly understands his business.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS OR LOSS OF MANHOOD AND ERRORS OF YOUTH POSITIVELY CURED.
PILES permanently cured without the use of a knife or any surgical operation whatever, POSITIVELY NO CASE TAKEN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.
Correspondence accompanied by 4 cents in stamps will be held with the strictest secrecy and will be promptly answered.
Consultation free. Private parlors for ladies.
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I want your trade, only on condition that I can sell you the best sewing machine on earth, on the most liberal terms. A fair trial free to all in your houses. Order a No 9, see me, get prices, and save money in sewing machines.
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Our facilities and experience are such that we can save you money on anything in our line, be it Diamonds, Jewelry, Badges, or Repairing. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Reulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St.
(Over Strasburger's Shoe Store).

POETRY AND PIE.

Each morn I saw her in the tram.
A studious maid was she,
Of just the style her mind to cram
With gems of poesy.
And even in her hand she bore
A modest-seeming book,
Whose name I tried by staring o'er
To learn, by hook or crook.

And when great Browning's name I read
I soon made up my mind
That I must know the girl who fed
On matter of this kind.
I longed to read with her the lines
Which seem his best to me,
And delve within the hidden mines
Where thoughts like jewels be.

At length we two became acquaint,
And soon I peeped within
That book and found—I felt quite faint—
It was a box of tin!
But when with her I shared its cake,
Its toothsome pumpkin pie,
Its doughnuts, pickles, cold beefsteak,
I rallied, by the by.
—New York World.

Farm AND Garden

"The Opportunities in Farming."

On Tuesday afternoon that eminently successful farmer, Hon. T. B. Terry, delivered a very interesting and practical lecture to the agricultural students and visitors at the Ohio State university on the subject, "The Opportunities in Farming." Although he has been lecturing steadily for the last five months at institutes and farmers' meetings throughout Ohio and Indiana he has not talked before on this subject.

Mr. Terry is one who speaks from personal knowledge and actual practice, as he has had much experience both as a business man and a farmer. He says that in the first place it must be borne in mind that there is no chance whatever to become a millionaire from the farm alone; indeed it is very doubtful if a man could through agricultural pursuits alone make $100,000 in a life time, and the man who gets $50,000 from farming is yet a rara avis. There has been much complaint in the past, and it still continues to some extent in the present, about hard times and small incomes. But it must be remembered that farming is materially a limited business and we cannot expect large profits as a rule.

A manufacturer in Beloit, Mich., pointed out a very small room where he commenced making wind-mills some years ago, and now he is driving a stupendous business in acres of buildings. In a business career such wonderful gains can be expected, but they cannot be seen on a farm for obvious reasons.

The time may come when a gigantic agricultural business may be controlled by one man. It might be possible to have ten or fifteen farms connected by telephone and managed intelligently and harmoniously by one man, and the united income might be more than though they were run separately. But the sentiment of Mr. Todd in one of his lectures must be remembered: A man must do the work himself or have his shadow fall on those who do perform it. Contractors who are erecting buildings must keep with their employes and direct them continuously, as must storekeepers with clerks, and nearly all other persons who employ assistants; but from the very necessities of the business it can not be so on the farm. There are many lines of work and these lie in different places where one man can not be all the time to assume the leadership.

Many farmers have tried to increase their income by increasing the size of their farms, but it will not maintain the desired proportion. A man may succeed on fifty or one hundred acres and doubles the size of his farm, but he receives very little more income than his smaller acreage had formerly given him. However, there are exceptions to all rules, and if a man should take up stock-raising—sheep, cattle or horses—he might be able to do a more extensive and profitable business with very large farms, but not so if he is engaged purely in limited agriculture.

A young man in eastern Ohio owned a small farm, lived in a fine house, and was nearly out of debt, but he bought another farm, went into debt for it, and lost both farms, as he found to his bitter experience that his income did not increase in proportion to his number of acres.

Another young man of the speaker's acquaintance had made three or four thousand dollars by teaching and went onto a small farm. He was cautioned against doubling acres, and decided to work thoroughly what he already had. The result is that he is one of Ohio's successful farmers to-day.

On many of the large farms the owners are almost slaves. The necessities are greater in proportion, and it is certain that they are not gaining as much. It is best to sell off all but one hundred acres or less, according to the kind of farming in which one engages, and then farm better. The speaker is acquainted with a man just south of Columbus with five or six hundred acres who is only making a comfortable living, while some men with not more than one-tenth as much land are doing really better. The expression "land poor" is not uncommon, and it simply means the possession of more acres than are profitable. An old slaveholder in Missouri said last fall that he had only just held his own since the war and the trouble is that his farm is large enough to make just 16 good sized farms. He acknowledged that it had been his great mistake, and that he should have had 100 instead of 1,600 acres.

If you are satisfied with a small business that will give a fair income, you may take to farming, yet it will give a better yield for a small capital than any other honorable business known. Persons may not believe that statement, although it is true.

No person can name any other honorable business requiring only four or five thousand dollars that will give such a yield. It is indeed an honest, remunerative and independent profession. A certain merchant was heard to say that he had to be polite to maintain his custom, although there are many times when he would have gladly kicked some offending person out of the door, but on the farm a man is more independent than he can possibly be in any other place. It is true that when selling he must have what his customers want, but he doesn't have to meet so many people as does the busy business man. He can spend a great deal more time at home with his family, and this is an important and a serious feature in the life of every individual. Some men scarcely have time to become acquainted with their families. It is said that the child of a drummer once went to her mother crying and said, "Mamma, that man that stays here over Sundays whipped me."

The business man eats a hurried breakfast, takes his dinner down town and gets home for supper late at night, tired and vexed and worn out with the duties of a rushing life. In the farm home a man can have nearly all that is really valuable of the city life without many of the objectionable features of the latter. Let us compare some of our farm homes with some wealthy suburban residences. The latter have the grounds, shapely trees, extensive lawns, etc., but what country home cannot have the same with less expense. The latter can be just as comfortable and luxuriant, though probably not so extravagant. The city house has its steam heaters and radiators, but the country house can be and many are fitted with the same, although as Charles Dudley Warner says, "There's nothing so cheerful as the back-log fire," and a family cannot derive the comfort and inspiration from a hot-air furnace that a glowing stove can give. It is true that the city has the luxury of gas lighting, but the farmer can manufacture his own gas if he choose, or what is better he can light his home about as well for one-twelfth the money. The city home has a bath-room, and a farm home can, ought, and does have the same. It might be said that if a man would put into a farm as much money as the above mentioned comforts would demand he couldn't sell it and get back his money. Probably not, but the fact is he does not want to sell it. Yet the standard of farming is going up, and improved farms will in the future be those most demanded. The street car is a luxury that the farmer cannot have and does not especially need, yet in the future there will be electric cars running on most roads between important cities. There are already two electric car lines running across country land in Ohio, and more are sure to be built. People are trying to get out of the mud, and with good roads, plenty of stone and stone-crushers the progressive farmer is going to do so. The farmer can have a small fruit garden, the city man cannot have. This is quite a little luxury that all persons should enjoy, and the farmer of the future will as certainly have it as he will have his vegetable garden.

Then the farmer has more breathing room. The chances for pure air and water are serious questions in cities. In the small towns they give more trouble than in the larger ones and it can not well be controlled or prevented. The earth closet, the cement floor, the close drain and the cistern have other benefits than the savings of manure. It is certain that we can't blame the Lord for our sickness if we have filthy surroundings. There is a chance and ability to eat and sleep on the farm that cannot be felt in the city.

A manufacturer may make money but his work is a constant rush, and the result is broken down health and a trip to the south to recover.

One reason that the farmers do not see the profits of the farm is that they do not realize the lessened cost of living. Mr. Terry thus reckons his own unseen expenses: House, worth $30 per month; fruit gardening during its season, $2 per day; a cow for cream and milk, $60 per year; light and fuel, from $3 to $5 per year on the farm, and from $8 to $12 per month in the city. Then free pure water, fresh meat, horse and carriage, etc., are all to be reckoned among the advantages of the farm. A farmer has his own garden vegetables, fruits, flour and wheat, and his clothing does not need to be very expensive and his taxes are only about half those of his city brother. He then speaks against the high salaries of the county officials, who are not doing much better than himself. Of course the farmer has to miss many lectures, concerts, etc., but he can visit the city for recreation and pleasure.

We ought to have more granges and more farmers' meetings to bring the agriculturists together. In Maine they meet every week during the winter and the Oxford (O.) Farmers' club meets every month. In Missouri there is such a club and the effect is quite marked in improved institute meetings.

There are only 13,000 people now in New York city who own their own homes, the rest renting. Who wants to live so? No one! One of the great advantages of the farmer is to own his own home. It is quite probable that a person can make the first two or three thousand dollars better at some other business than farming, yet most business men look forward toward having a home in the country.

It is a pleasure to speak to young men who are educating themselves, because we need trained men to put their energy into this ennobling profession. Many a young man is a Methodist, or a republican, or a democrat, because his father was the same, and that is one great trouble with the agricultural industry. We need something new. A definition of a "crank" is "one who thinks for himself," and we certainly need more of them. A man recently said, "The western man is the eastern man enlarged." We need more of the enlarged edition. A young man recently said that a few years ago he thought he knew all about farming but since he has been reading, studying and attending institute meetings he is not satisfied. This is a condition that the young man should be in, as all should be earnestly striving for more. He must be ready to take advantage of any new discovery or invention that will really aid him. Why, science is but the handmaid of the farmer.

The speaker saw a young man last month who was working butter with the separating process; the milk was just as good for the calf as though it were new, and all the butter was obtained and a much better quality than by the old method. As a result he said that he received a profit of 100 per cent. Of course the machinery costs considerable, but there is no doubt as to its fully paying. An educated young man in Indiana last year was managing his father's farm and giving half, but by the improved methods employed the father received just about as much as he made when he did all the work himself. This is the result of education on the farm. Again, a certain man known to the speaker, was growing but 12 bushels of wheat to the acre and doing similar poor work with the rest of his crops. His son was educated and wanted to try a field for himself. He drained it, commenced the rotation of crops, and cultivated it, and the result was 28 bushels per acre. It is proven that a crop of but 12 bushels per acre scarcely pays for itself, while 28 shows an increase of from 48 to 50 per cent. on the cost of production. It is thus certain that education on the farm pays as well or better than in any other place.

The Treatment of Manures for Fertilizing Purposes.

The following experiment is reported by James Wilson, director of the Iowa experiment station:

We composed the different manures from the several stables, mixing the heavy and wet with the dry straw, so as to prepare the whole for application. When spring rains came a sediment flowed from the heaps that we dipped into barrels and applied to one of the corn fields, carefully marking the rows and giving them the same cultivation the rest of the field had. The rows that had the liquid manure sprinkled over them yielded 82.02 bushels an acre. The same number of rows husked for comparison growing beside them yielded 59.06 bushels an acre. The manure from which the liquid seeped was common to most Iowa farms and was made from feeding corn with a little bran and oil meal. We applied 10 barrels of the liquid and got at the rate of 23 bushels of corn an acre—within a fraction—for our work. Our object was to call the attention of Iowa farmers to the loss resulting from the wash of barnyards and the loss of urine so universal over the state. Another effect from the liquid manure was very striking. The cornfield had spots where the crop suffered from drouth, or bacteria, or soil conditions, that caused a withering of the lower leaves and produced yellow coloring on the higher leaves. One of these affected spots lay contiguous to the rows sprinkled with the liquid manure. The disease, whatever it was, stopped at the first row where the liquid was applied. On one side was an affected foliage, on the other a dark green, healthy, vigorous foliage. It was evident that the extra nutrition of the corn growing on liquid manure enabled it to resist what affected that growing in the next rows. We hope to get a feeding barn built with cement floors and cistern, to save this valuable fertilizer, so as to enable us to inquire more thoroughly into its value on prairie soils, that are not always benefited by many of the commercial fertilizers so much used elsewhere.

The Ohio experiment station has recently put into its main barn a floor and cistern, such as that alluded to above, and from December 25, 1890, to May 1, 1891, this cistern collected from 30 cows more than 3,000 gallons of liquid. The cows were well bedded with straw, which of course absorbed much of the liquid, so that this represents what would otherwise have gone to waste. Chemical analysis showed this liquid to contain fertilizing materials worth $47, as fertilizers are sold in Ohio. This would show a saving of $70 in six months, the time cows are usually stalled, and would be at least 20 per cent. per annum on the necessary cost of the floor and cistern.

Trees in Breeding Yards.

In my breeding yards I have over 100 fine young trees now beginning to bear. They are Maritanas, Damsons, Spauldings and Lombards, four well tried varieties, and are all perfectly smooth and healthy. I attribute this to the fact that fowls keep the trees well rid of insect pests, and also to the fact that the trees were well mulched with coal ashes, and are planted in strong clay ground well drained and well adapted to fruit growing. A row of peach trees seem to thrive equally well. On the whole, there is no place like the poultry yard for fruit, and by planting orchards where one may reap double profit from the ground employed. Adjoining the poultry yard there is a strawberry patch of half an acre on which I have demonstrated to my satisfaction that the poultry and small fruit industries are easily and profitably combined. Outside of the season when berries are large enough to attract the fowls, it is no injury to allow the fowls free range of the patch. This is also true of blackberry and raspberry plantations. I find the poultry manure one of the most valuable fertilizers for berries when properly applied. It must, however, be well mixed with dry earth or road-dust, or the effect will be rather disastrous than profitable. It has always been a pet notion with me that ten acres of good ground rightly located and rightly managed for the poultry and fruit business, is enough to afford a very comfortable living for a family not afraid to work and of a "managing" turn of mind.—American Poultry Journal.

The Canada Thistle Pest.

Here is another plan for eradicating the farmer's worst pest, the Canada thistle; it is suggested by a Monroe county (N. Y.) farmer: I have no more trouble in destroying them root and branch here in western New York, and I am sure it will do the same in any part of the United States or Canada. Plow before they blossom and harrow at least twice soon after, then go over the ground with a cultivator that will cut off the tops once in about two weeks about two or three inches deep. They will soon give up and be no more. Here it is done by plowing in June, dragging in July and cultivating in August about four times. I wish it to be distinctly understood that some tool must be used that will surely cut off the tops of the thistles every time. This mode of cultivation will clean land of a great variety of foul weeds and seeds, and leave the land in an excellent condition to sow to fall wheat, rye or any fall or winter crop; or to seed to grass if you wish, for it makes one of the most perfect seed beds that can be made. A better way would be to have the land into some plowed crop the year before—oats, barley or corn—so as to not have any sod to contend with. Then every part would be fine and all the small seeds that were near the surface would germinate. By the frequent light stirring of the soil they would dry up and die. I speak from knowledge, not from what I have heard or guessed. I treat a piece of my land in this way every year, and the land keeps in excellent condition. A season that is a little moist is better than a dry one, for the reason that the little seeds are more likely to sprout, and when stirred up turn up their toes and die. Don't plow but once, for if you do you make a mistake.

A Plot of Potatoes.

Quite a revolution was effected by the system of growing potatoes by the trench method, for when experiments showed that a grower could produce over 128 bushels of potatoes on one-eighth of an acre, or at the rate of more than 1,000 bushels on an acre, as was done by Mr. A. Rose, of Pen Yan, N. Y., the new system at once attracted attention, for Mr. Rose also secured over 500 bushels of potatoes on a full measured acre of ground. It is not yet conceded that the trench system is superior to the usual plot culture, but as the potato season is nearly here it is not out of place to state what the trench system is, in order that those who so prefer may make experiments in that direction, the coming season, on a plot or two.

The land is plowed a foot deep and opened eight inches. The seed is then planted and the trenches left open, the dirt being filled in as the plant grows, the claim being that by thus gradually filling in as growth is made, the potatoes produce more tubers, as well as larger size and better quantity, on account of having more room and a better soil; but when the trench is filled to the top the rows are level, and the usual level cultivation is given, though some prefer to hill up the rows, believing that by so doing more moisture is retained in the soil. The usual mode of growing potatoes is to plant the seed from four to six inches deep, but as the trench system calls for nine inches of depth, and of the width of a heavy plow furrow to as much as three feet, if preferred, tuber-bearing stems issue from different planes, making several tiers of tubers, fairly separated from each other, instead of being crowded.

The use of choice varieties, and the cutting of the seed judiciously, is well understood by all potato growers, and as the trench system is very simple, there is but little to learn other than the fact of enormous yields, but in order to secure the large crops the ground is liberally supplied with a fertilizer composed of about six per cent. ammonia, 12 per cent. phosphoric acid, and eight per cent. potash. As much as 880 pounds of fertilizer per acre have been used, which was sown in the bottom of the trenches and well incorporated with the soil, the seed pieces being placed on this one foot apart in the trenches.—Philadelphia Record.

Spring Hints.

Now is the time to put your cuttings of geraniums, coleus, petunis and other plants, in sand boxes, in a warm place. Put the slips in small pots as soon as they are rooted in the sand box.

Radishes are very handy, and may be easily forced and grown in a cold frame, as they do not require as much warmth as some plants. The best radishes are those that are very quickly grown, which makes them tender and crisp.

Many early plants can be given a start by planting the seeds on inverted sods, in a hot bed or cold frame, transplanting the sods to the open ground after danger of frost is over. Lima beans, melons, squashes and early corn may be so treated.

Radishes may be grown on ground that will really take up no extra room, as they will thrive well between rows of early cabbage or peas. They grow so quickly that they will be out of the way before the other crops will have made much growth.

Keep forcing cucumbers at a temperature of about 65 degrees at night and 75 degrees during the day. Tomatoes may be forced also by using a few plants, keeping them at the same temperature and transplanting to larger beds as they grow. A tub filled with earth can be made to produce a strong tomato bush that will be in bloom and produce early tomatoes long before the regular time.

When preparing the land for corn it is best to broadcast the manure, as the corn roots spread and feed over the whole surface. The coarsest kind of manure may be used on corn land, as corn is a gross feeder, and will appropriate any kind of manure. To give corn an early start apply a gill of a mixture of ten parts land plaster and one part nitrate soda, scattered over each hill. This will cost but little, and will push the young stalks ahead until they are capable of feeding on the manure applied.

Clippings from Farm Exchanges.

In selling fruit mark everything with your own name, and pack so you will not be ashamed to face the buyer.

Whether you are planting for fruit or for ornament, set only small trees. They will give the best results in the end.

The man who willfully deprives his family of the privileges of a good vegetable garden fails in one of his foremost duties.

It is true in breeding as well as in growing crops the man who weeds the closest and most intelligently is the one who grows the largest crop at the least cost.

George A. Smith, speaking at a recent New York institute, said the cow should not be salted periodically—once or twice a week—but be given free access to it at all times.

Squashes are good feed for milch cows. They produce rich milk and we find them, from our own experience, preferable to pumpkins. They are first-rate food also for fattening hogs.

A few crab-apples of the best sort should have a place in every orchard, or they may be planted about the home grounds, as they are quite ornamental for a good portion of the year.

Hogs are cleaner than cows when they have a chance to be clean. The reputation the hog has obtained is not deserved. Even his appetite is no worse than that of fowls and his habits quite as exemplary. Give the hog a chance.

Some men set a tree as they would a fence post; but such will never make good fruit growers. The hole for the tree should be made wide and deep, and the bottom filled with good, rich earth. Then set the tree firmly and put a good stake beside it and bind a belt of soft material about the tree and the stake.

It takes two days for a man to cut down a mahogany tree. The most common method is to erect a scaffold about seven feet high and sometimes more and cut the tree off from 10 to 15 feet above the forest of spurs that project from the trunk. Thus there is a great deal of valuable mahogany timber left as waste.

A man can raise horse flesh at greater profit than beef, pound for pound. It costs more on the average, but brings much more. This applies to good horses. The more poor horses a man raises the worse off he will become. Poor, scrub cattle deplete the breeder's purse, but horses of the same quality will do so still more rapidly.—Plowman.

The advantages of winter dairying are summed up in a few words by a Wisconsin dairyman: "Milk in the summer, 45 cents to 65 cents per cwt.; milk in the winter, 85 cents to $1.25 per cwt. It does not take a very bright intellect to determine which of the two pays best. In the southern part of Wisconsin more than half of the farmers will patronize creameries that run all winter. Many farmers feed ensilage; most of them feed bran and ground oats. Separators are used very generally, and in the northern part of the state cream is gathered."

I have been intimately acquainted with eight farmers who quit their farms and engaged in other business with the expectation of obtaining easier and more profitable work; but all of them did so to the detriment of their pecuniary interests, and three of them, at least, to the injury of their health and the shortening of their lives.—Ohio Farmer.

In the single item of the control of commercial fertilizers our experiment stations have doubtless been worth to the farmers all that they have cost. A few years ago, when these fertilizers were sold generally without any guarantee, and when manufacturers were under no restraint, the average price was nearly $60 per ton, and the average value about $20. Since brought under control there has been a constant decrease in price and an increase in actual value.

It is well said that ten acres of small fruits will often make a man more truly prosperous than ten times as much land in wheat or corn. He may not be worth as much in actual capital invested, but he will be getting a larger net income, and doing it with much less severe toil. The small farm, well tilled, whether it be in fruits, dairy, vegetables, etc., is almost always the most satisfactory.

Very early peas generally do well on light, sandy soil, and yield a nice, early crop. Late peas on the same soil would be almost sure to fail. Radishes do well on very light soil, and are almost certain failures on a very heavy one. Strawberries are at their best on neither the one nor the other; give them a light, sandy loam, with lots of manure and good care, and they yield bountifully.

The idea of drugging cows to increase their production of milk is so repulsive that there will be little regret expressed at the failure of an experiment carried out in France by M. Cornevin, who administered philocarpine as likely to increase the secretions. He found after several trials that the drug had no influence upon the quantity of milk, though the constituents were affected notably in the increase of sugar.

MAINE'S BOY GIANT

Weighs 108 At the Age of Seven Years.

Remarkable Feats of a Boy Who Started in the World as a Woodchopper When Five Years Old.

Master Lemont M. Leavitt, who has lived in this city for a fortnight, has a big future. He was born in June, 1886, in the historic old town of Turner.

About the first thing Lemont began to do after he opened his eyes and uttered his first cry was to grow.

The pure bracing country air did its work, as well as the home-made bread, new milk and mashed potatoes, and Lemont's red cheeks and robust form was talked about by the neighbors ere he was 3 years old.

He didn't stop then, but kept right on growing. His strength increased daily, and when 5 years old his skill with the axe attracted much attention. He would chop more wood then than half of the hired men could, and his services were much sought by young men in the neighborhood who were too lazy to do their own chores on the farm.

Last summer the youthful giant tendered a genuine surprise to his parents and neighbors.

A party of men were building a wire fence near by. A pole was run through the center of a very large coil of wire, and everything was in readiness to unwind it, when it was found that a man expected to assist could not get there.

Master Leavitt happened along, and, taking in the situation, picked up one end of the pole on his shoulder and marched off, keeping step with the man who held the other end in his arms only by the greatest exertion, while the man behind hung on to the wire while it was being uncoiled.

Thus for nearly half a mile did this 6-year-old Samson bear the burden that would have made many a full-developed man shrink.

Some time since, Lemont's father made preparations to run a boarding house at 182 Main street, and a week ago last Sunday, Mrs. Leavitt came over to take charge, accompanied by her muscular son.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt are an intelligent couple of medium size (weighing about 145 pounds each), and verging on 50 years of age. Master Lemont is a fine specimen of physical make-up, tall and compactly built, with a finely-shaped head well covered with a wealth of rich brown hair, light blue eyes, shaded with heavy lashes, clean-cut features, and on the whole, one of the frankest and most agreeable looking faces imaginable.

Just think of it, not 7 years old, yet Master Leavitt tips the scales at 108 1-2 pounds in a light suit.

He is active, both physically and mentally, and we are willing to back him at the world's fair as being the handsomest and strongest boy of his age in Christendom.—Auburn Gazette.

Theodore Ely, in Scribner's, writes as follows on great train speeds: First of all, we must know how soon after receiving warning of danger, a train of 350 tons, running a mile in 36 seconds, can be stopped. It is estimated that if running at 60 miles per hour, with the full braking weight of the train utilized, and the rails in the most favorable condition, this train could be brought to a full stop in 900 feet; at 80 miles per hour, in 1,600 feet; at 90 miles per hour, in 2,025 feet; and, finally, at 100 miles per hour, in 2,500 feet. These figures at once establish the fact that under the best possible conditions the track must be kept clear of all obstruction for at least 2,500 feet in advance of a train running at the highest limit; but we must estimate the clearance for the worst conditions, such as slippery rails, foggy weather and unfavorable grades; the personal equation of the engineman must also be considered in a train covering 145 feet each second.

Would it be too much to ask that the engineman receive his warning three-quarters of a mile before he must halt?

The difficulties of arranging for the passage of trains of this character are manifest; we are not speaking of special trains, but rather of regular trains, running as frequently as may be desired. It should be remembered that, in a two-hour run, the fastest trains of to-day would require a leeway of an hour, and slower ones would have to start proportionately earlier or be passed on the way.

The most improved forms of signaling and interlocking, be they mechanical, pneumatic, electric, automatic or otherwise, which are so necessary to the safe movement of passenger trains, may be introduced, but cannot be placed nearer together than three-quarters of a mile. The very presence of these signals, while giving the maximum safety, has in practice made prompt movement more difficult. This state of affairs would point to the necessity for an increase in the number of tracks, so that passenger trains could be grouped on the basis of speed, just as it has been found necessary, on crowded lines, to separate the freight traffic from the passenger.

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AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
it vitalizes
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Has Cured Others
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MEN ONLY
REMEDY FREE
Prompt Relief—Lasting Cure. I will send (sealed) free to any sufferer, prescription to enlarge small, weak parts and speedily cure Lost Manhood, Pulsations, Varicocele and Impotency. New, Positive Remedy. CHAS. F. GAUS, Box 4 Marshall, Mich.

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PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES, cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.
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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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CONDENSED
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Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.
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H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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YOU, who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Fellow Sufferer," "Crayon," "Vacuum," "Nervine," "Free Cure," quacks, and who have found yourself growing worse and worse, You, who have given up in despair, saying, "I am doomed: there is no hope for me!" to you I say: UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE! No matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you, write me a full history of your case and send for Book (free) and Question List.
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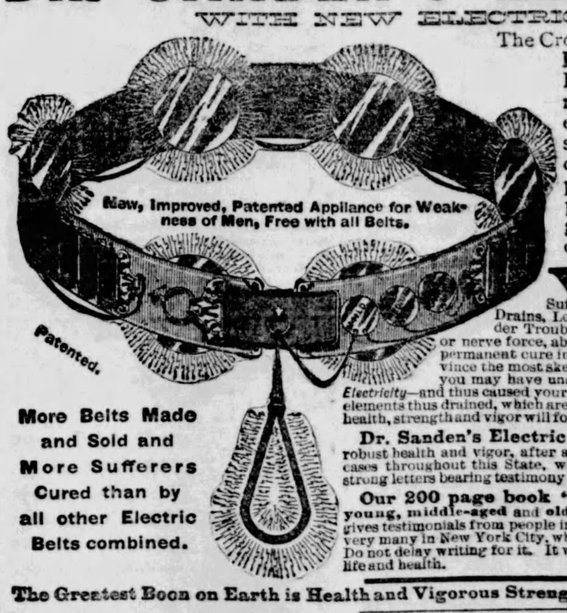

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The Crowning Triumph in Medico-Electrical Science! It cures all diseases curable by Electricity. It is a complete battery, as used by the foremost physicians, made into a Belt, so as to be easily worn during work, or at rest. It gives soothing, prolonged currents, which can be carried to any part of the body where there is pain, and will give instant relief, as Electricity permeates the entire system with a natural, glowing heat, rejuvenating every weak organ or part of the body.

WEAK MEN
Suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Drains, Losses, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lame Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, or general ill health, resulting from over-taxation of brain or nerve force, abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find a speedy relief and permanent cure in this marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In your ignorance of effects or by excesses or exposure, you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—call it *Electricity*—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause, and health, strength and vigor will follow at once and in a natural way. This is our plan and treatment.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

Our 200 page book "Three Classes of Men," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. It explains our plan of treatment, gives testimonials from people in all stations in life and from all parts of the country, including very many in New York City, whom we have cured, thus showing our marvelous work at home. Do not delay writing for it. It will cost you nothing, and may be the means of renewing your life and health.

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The Belt Works Like a Charm.
PHILADELPHIA, October 19.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your late favor which reminds me of my neglect in not reporting my case as you requested, but will now say that I am convinced that your belt is not only all but more than you claim it to be, for in my case it has demonstrated that it will make an old man young, and what more need be said. Your wonderful belt has in every particular worked like a charm, and I feel free to say that your representations cannot be too highly spoken of, and I wish you could reach some of the many sufferers who are in need of honest treatment and advice as you give. Yours respectfully, JOHN DUNBAR.
With S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., cor 11th and Chestnut Sts.

An Old Man Made Young.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I should have reported to you sooner but I wanted to be satisfied beyond a doubt before doing so. I am happy to say that results are entirely satisfactory. From the use of your belt I enjoy excellent health, my appetite is good, sleep is sweet and refreshing, and I am not now nervous as I was for years before taking your treatment. I think the belt one of my best friends, and no money could induce me to part with it if I could not obtain another. The most wonderful thing about it is that at the age of 142 I am a young man again. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish.
Yours very truly, GEO. W. BOGLER, 1129 Jackson st.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt with Improved Electric Suspensory is the greatest boon ever given to weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded to the strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Write for our book at once, sent sealed, free. Address:
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

A NEW CHURCH.

Broadway Methodists Will Erect a Fine Edifice

On the Ground Where the Old Building Stands.

Work to be Pushed as Fast as Possible —Dimensions of the Structure— Union Social Next Wednesday

What is now Broadway Methodist Episcopal church was started years ago as a Sunday school, in a little brick school house that stood in the Fifth ward. It was under the superintendency of Mr. Robert Hunter, who, at that time, was a member of St. Paul's church. To his faithful labors Broadway M. E. church owes its successful beginning, as well as much of its subsequent history.

This Sunday school was in existence some time before a class was formed and a pastor appointed to the charge. Father Hunter was born in England, and there he became a Christian. He crossed the sea to make this country his home, and brought his religion and love for the church of his choice with him. He found an open door, and began the work for God, which resulted in the final establishmen of what is now Broadway Methodist Episcopal church.

If the writer is not misinformed, Rev. R. H. Chubb, now deceased, was the first pastor. The society was organized in the school house, and Mrs. Hannah Barr was the first member. Soon after the organization of the class, Mr. Hunter took his letter from St. Paul's and became a member of the new class, giving heart, soul and purse to the new enterprise.

This society grew, and about 25 years ago the present house of worship was built. But for Mr. Hunter the church could not have been built. In one way and another he paid toward its completion about $1,000. The old church is dear to him and many others who gave liberally to its support, or who, at its altar, first felt the joy of pardon and peace in Jesus Christ.

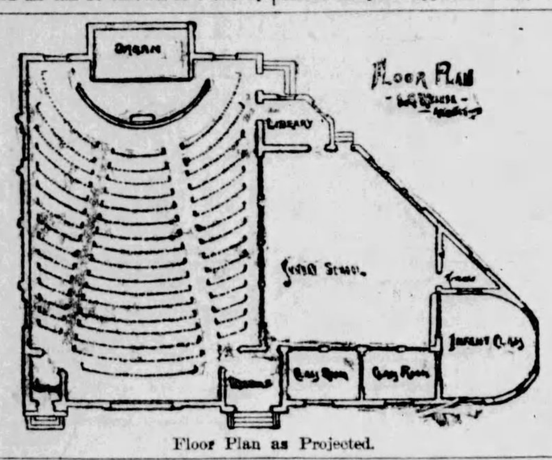
But for some time there has been a feeling that a new building must take the place of the old one. The old building must be repaired or a new house of worship must be built. The wise and judicious official board first tested the idea of repairing the old structure, which now bears the decided marks of decay. Practical builders gave the results of their

The Front Elevation.

examinations, including the possibilities, the cost, and the results, viz., the character of the accommodations after the repairs were made.

When the facts were known, a decision was speedily reached. The idea of repair was abandoned and the quarterly conference about one year ago voted to erect a new building. The work was delayed until recently. A crisis precipitated action. The inevitable was the demand of the hour, and plans for the new building were begun. Wisdom dictated time for mature thought, and no hasty action has been taken. The lot is a triangular point, and the building had to be fitted to it. The plan is a good one.

The audience room will be 68 feet by 45 feet 4 inches in the clear, plus the organ recess, and will seat about 400. The Sunday school room will be 24x38 feet in the clear, with two class rooms 9.6x 14 feet and an infant class room 20x20 feet, all opening into it by means of lifting doors, and all can be thrown into one by



Floor Plan as Projected.

means of lifting doors that separate the audience room from the Sunday school room. It will have a total capacity of about 800.

The structure is to be of brick, with stone trimmings and stained glass windows, and the cost is not to exceed $10,000, without furnishings.

The cut shows the Broadway elevation. It will be a substantial and needed improvement.

The present membership of the church is above 200, and the Sunday school has an average attendance of nearly that number, and in every department the church is growing.

On next Wednesday evening a union social of the Methodists of the city will be held at St. Paul's church, and to the ladies of Broadway, that force without whose help but little can be accomplished, have taken upon themselves the task of providing refreshments, the proceeds of which will go to form a nucleus for the ladies share of the funds to be raised.

Pastor Bethards and the official board of the church are thoroughly united in the pushing of the enterprise, and it is bound to be a success.

THE COMING COUNTRY.

The great Flathead Valley, in Montana, is attracting capital and labor. It is marvelously fertile in soil, has the largest coal veins on the Pacific slope, limitless forests of the finest timber and precious metals. Columbia Falls, the chief town of the region, has immense water power, and offers a good field for manufacturers. Maps and descriptive matter sent by the Northern International Improvement Co., Columbia Falls, Mont.

EXCURSION TO HARRIMAN, TENN

A grand excursion to Tennessee and the New South will leave Toledo via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway, Monday, April 11, at 11:40 p. m., the objective point being Harriman, Tenn. This city is one of the most flourishing of the New South, and offers unlimited chances for investment and special inducements to the home-seeker. Only one fare for the round trip, Harriman and return. Tickets good going only on April 11, and to return until April 20. For rates, tickets, etc., call on or address Geo. J. Clark, Land and Excursion Agent, Room 7, Old Library building, Toledo, O., or E. O. McCormick, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, O.

ONE CENT A MILE.

Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad to the state encampment of the G. A. R., at Piqua, O., May 10 to 12, inclusive. Tickets will be good going May 9 and 10, and be good returning until May 14, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale at and good from all stations on the C., H. & D. in Ohio.

SELECTED MISCELLANEY.

There is now imported into this country a peculiar vegetable material from Oran, an Algerian seaport on the Mediterranean sea. The peculiarity of this grass is that it thrives only around the volcanic slopes of Oran, and flourishes up to within a short distance of the craters themselves—the latter being always in a semi-active state and the earth around so warm that no plant of any kind can thrive or is ever seen to grow except this steel-like product.

A new English pattern of stair thread is made of alternate strips of lead and steel, the lead furnishing foothold and the steel preventing wear. The lead is cast in grooves in a plate of steel, and it is asserted that this form of step has unusual durability, not wearing smooth even under heavy travel.

A German peasant woman, in the absence of her husband, sold two fat cows to a passing dealer. As he had no money with him, she was unwilling to let him have them without security. "Very well," he said; "then I will leave one of the cows for security." The woman agreed, and calmly allowed him to march off with the other cow.

William Waldorf Astor is reported from Europe to be writing a novel of the 15th century. When he wants to describe a certain kind of room he has one fitted up in exactly the way he desires it, regardless of expense.

POKER ON THE PLAINS.

How Tom Bowen Won the County Scrip.

An Exciting Game of Several Years Ago.

An Unequal Contest in Which a Future United States Senator Showed That He Knew All About the Game.

(Kansas City Times.)

Probably the most unequal poker game that ever occurred in Colorado was one played in 1875 between Gen. Tom Bowen, afterward United States senator, and Capt. W. H. Green, clerk of Hinsdale county. The total county indebtedness of the two counties of Hinsdale and Rio Grande was involved, the stakes being the outstanding warrants of both counties.

Gen. Bowen, whose fame as a poker player reaches from Little Rock to Denver and from Denver to Washington, had recently come from Arkansas and settled down into the practice of law in the little, half agricultural, half mining town of Del Norte, the county seat of Rio Grande.

His failure to secure the United States senatorship from Arkansas had bankrupted his fortunes, but had not dimmed his ambition. He was a tolerably fair lawyer and a much better politician, but his skill at draw poker eclipsed all his other qualities. Afterward, when in the senate from Colorado, his prowess at cards gave him a national reputation, and there were few of the statesmen of the period who cared to sit opposite the swarthy, sphynx-faced member from the blooming west.

Capt. Bill Green, as he was familiarly called, had earned his title in the Second Colorado cavalry, and had been a brave Indian fighter in more than one campaign. At one time during the war his command was stationed at Westport, and some of the old-timers of Kansas City may have crossed lances with him over the green table, for he was an investerate lover of the seductive game of draw.

He still lives in Denver, an invalid, but loves to talk over the old days when he forced many an opponent to lay down big stacks of chips and play until one or the other had won all the warrants, their face value being $6,000, about equally divided between the two counties. A limited number of backers, referees and friends were admitted to witness the game, and the editors of the Del Norte and Lake City exponents of public opinion were unanimously elected to the honorable positions of bottle holders extraordinary.

Gen. Tom and Capt. Bill sat down to the game at 8 o'clock in the evening. The occupied stools placed on either side of the G. Washington hand press, the platen of which made an admirable card table. Cuts were made for the deal. Capt. Bill won it, and the trouble began.

Messengers carried the news of the game to the various saloons from time to time, where nearly the entire population of the town might have been found laying wagers on the result. Many a mining claim, good, bad and indifferent, changed hands that night on the result of this historic game of draw.

For a time the opponents played cautiously and few winnings were made. Gen. Tom wore a slouch hat, which was pulled well down over his eyes and face, leaving little to be seen save the long swarthy mustache and chin. Capt. Bill, on the contrary, sat upright with his hat set well on the back of his head, and kept a continuous stream of profanity flowing toward the silent figure opposite.

About 10 o'clock Capt. Bill caught a pair of queens and drew two more. Gen. Tom failed to fill on three aces. As a result he parted with about $1,000 worth of warrants, necessitating extraordinary activity on the part of the bottle holders for a few minutes, and causing the greatest enthusiasm at the saloons when the fact was announced.

Gen. Tom did not permit this little disaster to disconcert him, however, and about an hour later he found four aces and caused mourning in the camp by recouping his former loss and diminishing the pile of Hinsdale county warrants to the extent of over $870.

Then the fun began in earnest. The bottle holders were compelled to appoint assistants, and first one side and then the other won. By midnight the floor of the Silver World office was covered by discarded decks, and Capt. Bill added several new and original designs to his vocabulary.

Gen. Tom pulled his hat down a little lower over his eyes. It was evident that the final struggle was approaching.

At 2 o'clock in the morning Capt. Bill had won nearly $2,000 of the Rio Grande scrip and Gen. Tom's mustache showed a faint inclination to curl at the ends. Then occurred a wonderful thing. Capt. Bill A ruby lip, and teeth like snow. caught four aces on the deal and gave Gen. Tom four big diamonds. They drew one card each and began to swell the pile of warrants on the table.

It was a swell, however, that resulted in woe to the house of Hinsdale. Bowen had drawn a diamond and held a straight flush. Capt. Bill swore in Spanish until he was speechless and silently parted with all his warrants except $500 worth.

Gen. Tom pulled his hat a little lower over his eyes, but never said a word. When the news of the disaster was carried to the saloons there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth and hurrying to and fro to hedge on bets.

At 5 o'clock Capt. Bill had retrieved his losses to some extent, but was still badly crippled. He braced up and took a handsome pat on a dead cold bluff, but he had sworn so much that he was getting hoarse, and as his voice failed him he lost his nerve. At 7 o'clock his pile of scrip had again dwindled to a few hundred dollars, and he wearily threw the cards on the floor and called for a fresh pack.

Just before 9 o'clock and as the sun was creeping over the crest of Sheep mountain, he made a final stand on a pair of kings. When the draw was made he got another one, while Gen. Tom drew four cards. Capt. Bill glared at the top of Gen. Tom's hat for a minute and then shoved the last warrant to the center of the platen.

The latter sat for a minute as if immersed in ice, and slowly shoved a warrant of equal value to the center of the table. Then they laid down their hands. Capt. Bill showed three kings. Gen. Tom silently raked in the warrants. His hand contained four queens.

At 10 o'clock a hilarious cavalcade moved out of Lake City, and disappeared up the winding trail that led to the summit of Phillip's pass. At the head rode Gen. Tom on a mouse-colored mustang mule.

A pair of rawhide saddlebags swung across his saddle contained every scrap of scrip that had ever been issued by the county court of Hinsdale county. Capt. Bill sat in his cabin door looking at the disappearing procession and making unintelligible signs. He had sworn himself speechless.

HOTEL.

HOTEL VENDOME

Centrally Located — All the Latest Improvements.

Broadway & 41st St., New York. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Regulate the Temperatur OF YOUR HOUSE WITH ONE OF L. BECKMANN'S STANDARD THERMOMETERS.

B. A. STEVENS,

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE ST.

PHONE 400

Manufacturer of the celebrated Kedzie Water Filters. The Best as well as the Cheapest Filter on the market.

PRICE OF THE Kedzie Water Filters

No 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5. $5.50, 16.50, $7.75, $9.00, $10.00. Old Filters cleaned and repacked with new stock.

DO YOU WANT GOLD?

Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a difference! Location, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Gold—bright, yellow gold, is found at grass roots and in the rock formation.

Reliable experts claim this is to-day the richest camp in Colorado. Assays average $100 per ton, and have run as high as $5,000. One hundred people a day are now rushing to Fremont, chief town of the district.

The chance of a life-time is worth looking after!

You can get there quickly and comfortably by taking Santa Fe Route. Only line with no change of cars from Chicago. Kansas City and other principal cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station, with daily stages to Fremont.

Address for rates and service,

GEO. E. GILMAN

Michigan Pass Agt. Santa Fe Route,

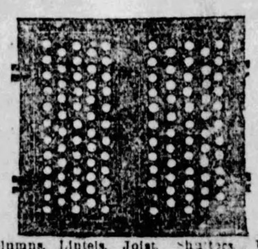
DETROIT, MICH

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases. Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need of or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Artistic and Architectural IRON WORK

SIDEWALK LIGHTS



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Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Stairs, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers

M. DONOVAN,

511 to 515 Water Street,

TOLEDO, O.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? MEDIUM

MAKE IT KNOWN THROUGH THE BEE'S GREAT WANT

MALE HELP WANTED

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of the country. A good side line, also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to go on the road; experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business. To the right men liberal contracts will be made and steady work given; we pay not less than $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent. commission. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ills. 25mch12

WANTED—TWO BOYS AT H. E. DAVIS' cigar box factory, 14 and 16 St. Clair st. 88

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS AND finishers, first class workmen only need apply. The Ketcham Furniture Co. 85

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY AT THE Burnett. 89

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER at H. W. Brockman's, 620 Adams; steady employment. 90

PAPER HANGERS WANTED. ALLEN & Parkhurst. 90

WANTED—PORTER AND CHAMBERmaid at The Burnett. 89

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL OUR goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and reference address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 19feb3m

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 years old. Call at Metropolitan Mfg. Co., 703 Jefferson street. 90

WANTED — COATMAKERS. FIRSTclass; none other need apply; good prices. Gardner & Carter, Bryan, O. 88

WANTED—BARBER, MARRIED MAN preferred. Inquire John Stahl, 315 Monroe street. 89

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS AT 248 Marion street. 89

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD at St. James hotel, corner Summit and Lagrange streets. 90

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIRST CLASS blacksmith for platform work; steady employment. Fred Koff, 215 Locust street, between Summit and Water streets. 88

WANTED—GOOD DINING ROOM BOY; one who understands lunch counter also. Call at 424 Monroe street. 85

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS. Inquire 911 Washington street to-morrow morning before 7 o'clock. 87

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay not less than $75 a month salary and expenses, or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a side line. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars; send stamp. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 27feb1m-p

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. Inquire 1315 Adams street. 88

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO MAKE herself generally useful in advertising department connected with office; must be an exceptionally good penman, have a good education and willing to work; in replying state wages wanted, etc. Address Penman, care Bee. 90

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook; middleaged lady preferred, at 2154 Ashland avenue.

WANTED—ADDITIONAL HELP IN kitchen and dining room; one who understands cooking preferred. Call at 228 10th street. 89

WANTED—WOMAN OR EXPERIENCED girl not under 17 years of age, to take care of children, at 2003 Jefferson street; must speak German. 90

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; best of wages paid; German preferred. 327 Eleventh street. 90

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN A FAMily of four, at 717 Huron street. Mrs. Thos. Daniels. 87

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework. 2048 Parkwood ave. 89

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS TO ADvertise "Buckeye" soap; salary paid. Call at once, 646 Indiana avenue. 89

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, at 1017 Huron street; good wages. 89

WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 369 Irving street; no washing or ironing. 88

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR dining room. Call at Oliver House. 87

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework. Enquire soon at 1603 Madison street. 88

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 227 12th street. 89

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL; MUST be a good cook; a desirable place with good wages. Apply to Mrs. Strickland, housekeeper, 1423 22nd street, corner Washington. 89

WANTED—LADY—WIDOW OR MARried lady preferred, for two months work in the city; salary $70. Address, with stamp, G. 88, Bee office. 87

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework at 413 11th street. 87

WANTED—LADY TO FILL VACANCY in the city; salary $30 per month. Address, with stamp, G. 89, Bee office. 87

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO take care of baby one month old; one wanting a good home and willing to leave city, address Mrs. B. A. Lawrence, 540 Oakwood avenue. 87

WANTED—GOOD SECOND COOK AT 501 Summit street. 86

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, AT NO. 414 Indiana avenue; satisfaction guaranteed and prices reasonable. 85

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP ON CUSton coats, corner Superior and Monroe, Unity Block, Room 16. 85

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS FOR MAN AND wife without family. Enquire 521 Huron street, between Oak and Beech. 24mch6p

ROOMS FOR RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS or single rooms, 320 Huron street. 1apr2p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for one or two gentlemen at 611 Madison street. 28mch6p

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board if desired, at 322 Michigan street, opposite High School. 24mch6p

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, well furnished; bath room, both gases (N. W.) hot and cold water; small private family; suitable for two gentlemen; references required. Enquire at No. 121 Tenth street. 13feb-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF Brown's Safety Halter; horse stealing impossible; safe, cheap, durable; retail price, $2. Write to Vories P. Brown, San Antonio, Texas, for full particulars. 28mch6p

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE LOCAL, special and general agents in West Pennsylvania, Southeast Ohio and Indiana, on salary, commission or renewal contracts. Address Manager, 146 West Elm street, Titusville, Pa. 29mch6p

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, SHORT ears and tail; will answer to the name of Pete. Please return to 409 Monroe street and receive reward. 30mch2p

LOST—LAST SATURDAY, ON WALNUT, between Summit and Michigan, a diary of 1880. A liberal reward if returned to J. F. Bluch, with Draper & Nugent. 31mch3p

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BELLE IRELAND, LATE OF DEtroit, trance and business medium, private sittings 127 Huron street. 28mch6p

WANTED—MONEY.

WANT MONEY—WE WANT TO BORrow from $1,500 to $2,000 for 3 or 5 years; will furnish good real estate security in center of city. L. M. Friedman & Co., Room 2, 108 Summit street. 29mch6

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WALBRIDGE avenue, near Broadway, 9 rooms, cellar, sewerage, city water and both gases. Price, $3,000. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON DETROIT AVE., near Forrer street, for $900—cottage of 5 rooms and good lot. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

BICYCLE FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW wheel of the latest design and best grade, has never been used; will sell cheap for cash. Address G. 97, Bee office. 29mch-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST WOODruff avenue for $5,000; location first class; house has 9 rooms and cellar, with all modern conveniences. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES IN THE new passenger steamer "City of Toledo." Enquire of C. G. Pomeroy, Postal Telegraph. p

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MISSOURI ST., near Lenk street, having 6 rooms and barn, with lot 30x104; will sell for $1,325. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A BARBER shop and everything complete; half price for cash. Inquire 532 John street. 1apr2p

HOUSE FOR SALE FOR $1,600, DESIRably located on West Washington street, near Forest avenue, 8 rooms, cellar, good well and cistern. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FORTY ACRE farm; best of soil, cleared, fenced, 15 acres meadow, small barn, good location; nine miles from Toledo; one-fourth mile from railroad station, postoffice, stores, school house and church; "cheap for cash," or time given on one-half purchase money if desired; title good. Address Wm. Humlong, Genoa, Ohio. 23mch3p

HOUSE FOR SALE ON GERMANIA ST., near Clark street, for $1,400; has 8 rooms with cellar, well and cistern; will sell on monthly payments. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BANCROFT ST., near Kent street, double frame with 7 rooms and cellar each side; will sell reasonably. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED on Ashland avenue; lot 75 feet front; price $5,500. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON LOWER SUMmit street, has 9 rooms, large cellar and all modern conveniences; price $3,500; terms reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—DESIRABLY LOcated on Monroe street; has 10 rooms, conveniently arranged and everything modern; price $6,000. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON LOCUST ST., near Superior street, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON ERIE STREET, near Magnolia street, has 7 rooms, well arranged; price $2,500; see us for particulars. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FREDERICK street, near Cherry, one-story, 6 rooms; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE, on Oakwood avenue, 9 rooms, partly hardwood finish; excellent location; lot 40x133; price $2,700. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WALNUT ST., near Yates street, has 6 rooms, well and cistern, good fruit and shade trees, desirable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST WASHington street, near Ewing street, well located, 6 rooms, $1,200. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON INDIANA AVE., near Division street, for $3,000; has 10 rooms, lot 35 feet front. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON HURON STREET near Bush street, partly hard-wood finish, has 10 rooms and cellar; location good; price $2,800. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—DOUBLE BRICK, on Erie street, 9 rooms each side; well rented; price $6,500. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MORRIS ST., a short distance from Union Depot; well built brick of 7 rooms; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND saloon on liberal terms, now occupied by J. M. Jacoby, No. 33 Summit street; selling on account of ill health. Call or address as above. 7mch1m-p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Boody House Block. 4dec-tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND ORnamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, hardy roses, bulbs, Norway and sugar maples, elms and other shade trees for street planting. I. D. Cartwright, 420 Adams street. 26mch1m

FOR SALE—PAINTER'S OUTFIT, SCAFfold and rope complete; also 1 cook stove and large coffee grinder. Inquire 38 Michigan street, near Monroe. 26mch6p

A GOOD MEAT MARKET FOR SALE; in a good location; easy rent and all good fixtures, for sale reasonable. Call 1949 Broadway. 26mch6p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE large 14-room house; modern improvements; large grounds, on Lower Summit street; will sell for cash or take other property in exchange. Call on or address Merrill & Hone, 17 Law Building. 29mch1m

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS' watches, $5 down, $1 per week; write and I will call with samples. Address G. 99, care Bee. 30mch6

FOR SALE—GROCERY, STOCK, BUILDing and ground; location first class; good reason for selling. Call or address J. F. Bitter, Ironville, Ohio, Front street, near W. & L. E. Depot. 28mch6p

A MODERN BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL modern built residence with all modern improvements; about 10 rooms, 2 bath rooms, on paved street and paving all paid; can be bought for $4,500 if taken this spring. Geo. E. Pomeroy & Son. 3dec6

FOR SALE—A LAST OFFER—AND LOWest yet made. $3,000 cash down will buy house and lot corner Ashland avenue and Fulton street. Who wants this bargain? J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 31mch6p

FOR SALE—18 FEET ON ST. CLAIR street, near Perry, running back to Swan street, with 2-story frame building; 40x120 on St. Clair street, near Perry, with 3-story brick building, at a bargain and long time; I want offer for above property; 80 feet on Dorr street; 80 feet on Wisconsin street, rear Detroit avenue, very cheap; 50x120 on Dorr street, new cottage of 6 rooms, well, cistern, and barn; 50x105 corner Washington and 16th streets, very desirable and cheap; 8ux100 corner Missouri and 15th streets, modern house of 10 rooms, barn, etc.; houses and lots in all parts of the city. Inquire of E. L. Valois, No. 308 Superior street, Law Building. 23mch1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. Sums to suit. Arlon E. Wilson, Yeager Block, Madison street, near Superior. 4mch1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FIVE hundred dollars and upward at a low rate of interest. S. G. Southard, cor. Superior and Madison, Room 11 Gardner Place. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO make some loans on good improved city or farm property, at 7 per cent. interest; parties wishing to borrow money will call at No. 16, Masonic Temple, Toledo, O. A. D. Stewart. 24mch1m

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal; all business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 3mch1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 14, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 13feb-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—BUILDING NO. 626 SUperior street; suitable for light manufacturing or business place. Enquire of Geo. Schuller, 702 Summit street. 28mch6p

FOR RENT — CHEAP — TWO STORY house, 10 rooms besides closets and pantry; shed, well and cistern. 1943 Broadway; adjoins saloon. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS and cellar, 2029 Hewey street, 4th house off from Woodruff avenue; Hewey street is first street east of Vermont avenue; rent, $14 per month. J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 31mch6p

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE 10 ROOM frame residence, 712 Oakwood avenue, both gases, hot and cold water, bath room complete, house newly decorated. Inquire 523 Oakwood ave. 31mch6p

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH 4 ROOMS and kitchen in 9th ward at 94 Beacon street, near Stocking avenue. Inquire Jacob Bopp, No. 2, Market Space. 30mch6p

HOUSE FOR RENT—A NINE ROOM house with all modern conveniences on Hicks street, between Wells and Grosbeck. Enquire at 703 Missouri street. 1apr6p

FOR RENT—DWELLING 903 HURON street. F. B. Dodge, Produce Exchange. 28mch5p

FOR RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—House of 8 rooms in good repair, situated on Maumee avenue, near corner of South street, (9th ward); street paved, electric lights, Northwestern natural gas and city water; both the Consolidated and Robisons' street car lines pass this corner. Apply to E. W. Fish, Room 5, Union Depot. 25mch12p

FOR RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, 633 East Woodruff ave.; good well and cistern, Northwestern natural gas; also large barn. Inquire at 631 East Woodruff ave. 20mch6p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN as delivery clerk in any establishment; well acquainted with the city and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address G. 87, Bee office. 87

WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMACIST desires a situation; single man; six years' experience. Address G. 103, Bee office. 90

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 20 years; willing to do anything whereby he can earn an honest living. Address G. 104, Bee office. 90

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged lady as housekeeper or to do general housework. Address G. 108, care Bee. 89

WANTED—WORK TO TAKE CARE OF horse or as a coachman; I am willing to do any honorable work. Address Robert A. Patten, 1414 East Washington street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 years, situation of any kind whereby can earn an honest living. Address G. 110, Bee office. 91

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO WRITing or clerk in store or office, by young lady. Address L. L., 136 12th street, Toledo, O. 89

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE GIRL or light housework, by young girl. Address 1210 North Erie street. 89

SITUATION WANTED—A STRONG, young man would like to learn the agricultural business. Call at 813 George street. 89

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of good address, with reference, work of any kind, janitor or watchman preferred. Address G. 109, Bee office. 90

WANTED—A POSITION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or clerk; can speak German; references given. Address G. 100, Bee office. 89

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass band man, who is a barber by trade. Address G. 101, Bee office. 89

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LADY, copying or to address envelopes or circulars. Address G. 98, Bee office. 89

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by lady with one child. Address G. 95, Bee office. 88

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady experienced in general office work, or willing to do copying at home, as in great need of work. Address G. 96, Bee office. 88

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MIDDLEagen man to run elevator in some building. Address G. 95, Bee office. 88

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 19 years; willing to do anything whereby he can earn an honest living. Address G. 94, Bee office. 88

WANTED—TO DO COPYING OR WRITing of any kind, by a young lady. Address G. 90, care Bee office. 87

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to work in saloon or grocery; has had experience. Call or address 921 Utah street, East Toledo. 87

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A situation as housekeeper for a widower, with children, either in country or city. Address G. 92, Bee office. 88

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—A SECOND HAND safety bicycle. Address Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 1apr2p

WANTED TO BUY—A PARTY WITH $1,000 to $1,200 in cash wants to buy an interest in some established business where he can give it his personal attention. Address G. 106, Bee office. 31mch3p

WANTED—AN EXTENSION LADDER 28 to 35 feet long; state price and kind. Address E. & S., 839 Erie street. 1apr2

WANTED TO BUY—BABY BUGGY; must be in good condition and cheap. Address G. 102, Bee office. 30mch3p

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS SQUARE Grand piano. Enquire this week at Counting Room, Bee office. 29feb-tf

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FINE hunter case gold watch (Elgin movements) to exchange for job printing press and outfit. Call on or address, A. Austin, 317 Adams street, Toledo. 24mch6

WANTED—PERMANENT OFFICE ASsistant; either sex; salary $750; railway fare paid to office; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Secretary, Box 200, Buffalo, N. Y. mch19sats-tf

RUSSELL, RUSSELL, RUSSELL, RUSsell. If you want anything, send 2-cent stamp for price or come and see us after April 1st, corner Cherry and Summit, Toledo, O. p

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Rooms 13 and 14 Epstein Block. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15decly

DON'T HEAT YOUR BLOOD.—PUT AN ad in the Bee to-day for one week, and let it do your hustling for you. 4jan-tf

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. O. C. & H. H. ("Lert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? IF YOU do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

STOP—I MEAN STOP DRINKING—TRY Noteman's Cure. It is a perfect, complete, absolute cure for alcomania or drunkenness. By its use alcoholic poison in the system is immediately paralyzed and the necessity for its use permanently destroyed. Call at Room 26, Law Building, or address The Noteman Medical Co., Toledo, O., for information. 30mch3

HOMESTEAD QUARRY

LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge Stone Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimension cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co.

AT LIME CITY, OHIO.

23 Congress St., West, DETROIT, MICH.

GUS F. SMITH,

Pres't and Gen'l Manage

PROCLAMATION.

The qualified electors of the City of Toledo, Ohio, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the places of voting in the several wards of said city as prescribed by the Board of Elections, on

Monday, the 4th day April, A. D. 1892

Between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., of said day.

The following officers of the city are to be chosen:

A Street Commissioner,
A Clerk of the Police Court,
One member of the Board of Police Commissioners,
One Trustee of Natural Gas Works (full term),
One Trustee of Natural Gas Works, to fill term expiring April, 1893.
One Trustee of Water Works,
One Trustee of Cemeteries,
Three Justices of the Peace for Port Lawrence township,
One Constable for Port Lawrence township,
One member of the Board of Councilmen in each ward in the city.
A member of the Board of Aldermen in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth wards of the city,
A member of the Board of Education in the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city,
An Assessor in each ward of the city.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1892.

(Seal) V. J. EMMICK,
Mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio.